FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

# Daily Report

# Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-90-113
Tuesday
12 June 1990

# Daily Report
## Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-90-113 12 June 1990

CONTENTS

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.


INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Inter-Arab Affairs

Iraq Reportedly Halts Anti-Syrian Media Campaign [Kuwait AL-WATAN 7 Jun] 1

Palestinian Affairs

PLO Statement Condemns Attacks on Civilians 1
'Arafat, Mubarak Confer [Cairo Radio] 1
Statement Condemns Israeli Government [Baghdad VOP] 1
U.S., Palestinian Envoys Hold Meetings 1
9 Jun Meeting [Tunis Radio] 1
Bal'awi Comments 9 Jun [MENA] 1
Meet 11 Jun [MENA] 2
Commentary Views Peace Process Status [Baghdad VOP] 2
'Arafat Advisor Sha'th on Dialogue, U.S. Stand [London AL-QUDS AL-'ARABI 7 Jun] 3
Qaddumi on Dialogue, Peace Initiative [Kuwait AL-QABAS AL-DUWALI 7 Jun] 4
'Arafat Receives Message from Britain's Hurd [Baghdad VOP] 6
'Arafat Receives Gorbachev Message on Summit [Baghdad VOP] 6

ARAB AFRICA

Algeria

French Support for Bendjedid Regime Questioned [London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 7 Jun] 8
Ben Bella Movement Allegedly Smuggling Documents [APS] 8
Agreement Defining Cooperation With USSR Signed [APS] 8
Ghozali Talks With Indonesia's Alatas [APS] 9
Algerian-Libyan Education Talks Begin [Algiers TV] 9
Cooperation Agreement Signed [APS] 9

Egypt

Spokesman Blames Israel for 'Escalating Tension' [MENA] 9
Commentary Views New Israeli Government [Cairo Radio] 10
Gorbachev Envoy Arrives 10 Jun [MENA] 10
Delivers Message to Mubarak [MENA] 10
Meets With Al-Baz, Officials [Cairo Radio] 11
IMF Official Arrives for Talks 10 Jun [Cairo Radio] 11
Increased Trade Agreement Signed With USSR [MENA] 11
Soviet Delegation Departs [MENA] 11
PRC Deputy Culture Minister Arrives for Talks [MENA] 12
Editorials Express Views on U.S.-PLO Dialogue 12
U.S. Congress Criticized [AL-AKHBAR 10 Jun] 12
U.S. Urged To Continue Dialogue [Cairo Radio] 12

Libya

Al-Qadhdhafi Order Creates 'People's Guards' [Tripoli Radio] 12
USSR's Kolosnikov Arrives in Tripoli 10 June [JANA] 13

Al-Humaydi Receives Syrian Visitor 11 Jun *[JANA]* ..... 13
Al-Qadhdhafi Talks With Somalia's Siad Barre *[Mogadishu Radio]* ..... 13
Al-Qadhdhafi Receives King Husayn's Telegram *[JANA]* ..... 13
Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Zairean Foreign Minister *[JANA]* ..... 14
Pilot's Flight Training Program Described *[Tripoli TV]* ..... 14

**Mauritania**

Cape Verdian President Pereira Arrives on Visit *[Nouakchott Radio]* ..... 14

**Morocco**

UN Hosts Geneva Talks on Sahara 4-7 Jun *[MAP]* ..... 14
Saharan Delegates Reportedly Side With Morocco *[MAP]* ..... 15
Defectors Claim Polisario 'Currently Very Weak' *[MAP]* ..... 15

**Sudan**

Government Convoy Reportedly 'Annihilated' *[Radio SPLA]* ..... 16
SPLA on Al-Bashir Rejection of U.S. Plan *[Radio SPLA]* ..... 16
SPLA Spokesman Regrets Ugandan 'Interference' *[Radio SPLA]* ..... 16

**Tunisia**

Lebanese President Arrives on 2-Day Visit ..... 16
Welcomed by Ben Ali *[Tunis Radio]* ..... 16
Stresses Relations' History *[Tunis Radio]* ..... 17
Holds Talks With Ben Ali *[AFP]* ..... 17
Receives Chedli Klibi *[TAP]* ..... 18
Concludes Visit *[Tunis Radio]* ..... 18

**Western Sahara**

Algerian Delegation Returns From Geneva Talks *[APS]* ..... 18
Notables Meet Mandela in Geneva, Discuss Struggle *[APS]* ..... 18

**ARABIAN PENINSULA**

**Kuwait**

Amir Accepts Cabinet Resignation 12 June *[KUNA]* ..... 20
National Council Election 'Proceeding Normally' *[KUNA]* ..... 20
62 Percent Turnout Announced *[KUNA]* ..... 20

**Yemen Arab Republic**

Meeting of Forces 'Hostile' to Unity Denied *[SABA]* ..... 20
$19.4 Million Loan Accord Initialed With Kuwait *[Sanaa Radio]* ..... 21

**IRAQ**

Hostage Issue Linked to Al-Asad's Summit Absence *[AL THAWRAH 5 Jun]* ..... 22
USSR Deputy Foreign Minister on Visit ..... 22
Received by Tariq 'Aziz *[Baghdad Radio]* ..... 22
Meets With Saddam Husayn *[Baghdad Radio]* ..... 22
Dailies Denounce U.S. Presence in Arab Waters *[INA]* ..... 22
Paper Views Israeli-U.S. 'Strategic Alliance' *[INA]* ..... 23
Planning Minister Returns From Poland *[INA]* ..... 23

## ISRAEL

Shamir Presents Government to Knesset Plenum ..... 24
Gives Address [Jerusalem Radio] ..... 24
Peres Criticizes Shamir [Jerusalem Radio] ..... 29
Shamir Refutes Criticism [Jerusalem Radio] ..... 31
Approval by 62-Member Majority [Tel Aviv Radio] ..... 32
Ministry To Accelerate Jewish Settlement of Gaza [Jerusalem Radio] ..... 32
Shamir Presents Ministers, Comments on Peace [Jerusalem Radio] ..... 32
Sharon: No Clarifications to U.S. on Immigration [Jerusalem Radio] ..... 32

## JORDAN

Columnist Urges PLO Position Against Sea Raid [AL-DUSTUR 7 Jun] ..... 34
PRC's Qin Jiwei Arrives on Official Visit ..... 34
Praises 'Good Relations' [Amman TV] ..... 34
Discusses Mideast With Badran [Amman Radio] ..... 35
King Reviews Regional Situation [Amman Radio] ..... 35

## LEBANON

Fatah Denies Infiltration Attempt in South [AFP] ..... 36
Calm Prevails After 'Security Violations' [VOL] ..... 36
Ja'ja' Discusses End of War, Iranian Hostages [VOL] ..... 36
Fadlallah on Preparation for Arab-Israeli War [Dublin Radio of Free and United Lebanon] ..... 36
Discusses Hostage Issue [VOL] ..... 36
Amal's Berri Receives PLO Delegation in South [Beirut Radio] ..... 36

## SYRIA

Arab Vigilance Toward Israeli Government Urged [Damascus Radio] ..... 38
Al-Asad Inaugurates New People's Assembly [Damascus TV] ..... 38
Paper Urges Arabs To Prepare for Israeli War [SAWA] ..... 42
Israeli Government Policy Continues 'Aggression' [Damascus Radio] ..... 43
U.S. Must Prove Credibility on Jewish Settlement [Damascus Radio] ..... 43
Media Cooperation Agreement Signed With Qatar [Damascus TV] ..... 43

## SOUTH ASIA

### Afghanistan

Ministry Protests Pakistani Helicopter Overflight [Kabul Radio] ..... 44
Najibullah Decree Recognizes New Party [Kabul Radio] ..... 44
Premier Khalqyar Congratulated by GDR Leader [BAKHTAR] ..... 44
Prime Minister Addresses Traders, Entrepreneurs [BAKHTAR] ..... 44
BAKHTAR Details Military Situation 6 Jun ..... 44
Nangarhar Security Situation Detailed 8 Jun [BAKHTAR] ..... 45
Fighting Continues 11 Jun [Kabul Radio] ..... 47
1 Killed, 16 Wounded in Kabul Rocket Attack 8 Jun [BAKHTAR] ..... 47
Missile Fire Continues [Kabul Radio] ..... 47
Combat Operations Detailed [Kabul Radio] ..... 48

### India

Afghanistan's Wakil Arrives for Joint Session [Delhi TV] ..... 49
Meeting Begins 12 Jun [Delhi Radio] ..... 49
Soldiers Kidnapped in Kashmir; Violence Escalates ..... 46
Attacks on Army Patrols Reported [Delhi Radio] ..... 46
More on Attacks on Patrols [Delhi Radio] ..... 46
20 Killed, 50 Injured [AFP] ..... 46
Sayeed Says Kashmir Accession 'Cannot Be Altered' [Delhi Radio] ..... 47

Kashmir Election Result Called Setback for Bhutto *[PAKISTAN 25 May]* 47
Commentary Hails Results of Bhattarai Visit *[Delhi Radio]* 48
Bhattarai on Significance of Accords With India *[Delhi Radio]* 48
'Arafat Special Envoy Brings Message for Singh *[Delhi TV]* 49
7 Jun Punjab Strike Passes 'Peacefully' *[Delhi Radio]* 49
Virendra Verma Appointed New Punjab Governor *[Delhi Radio]* 49

## Iran

UK Continues Efforts To Resume Diplomatic Ties *[Tehran International]* 49
Paper Calls for U.S. 'Proof' on Iranian Hostages *[AFP]* 49
Palestinian, Lebanese Islamic Leaders Visit 50
Velayati Meets Palestinian Imam *[Tehran Radio]* 50
Receives Islamic Leaders *[Tehran International]* 50
Khamenei's Receives Group *[Tehran Radio]* 50
Al-Tamimi on Hajj Demonstrations *[Tehran Radio]* 51
Jihad Leader Warns Jewish Immigrants *[Tehran International]* 51
Oman Offers To Host Iran-Iraq Summit *[IRNA]* 52
Ships To Make First Muscat Port Call Since 1979 *[IRNA]* 52
Norbakhsh Leaves for OPEC Meeting in Vienna *[Tehran Radio]* 52
Velayati Holds Talks With Indonesian Counterpart *[IRNA]* 52
Fadlallah-e Khalq Statement on Arab Summit *[Radio of the Iranian Leaders]* 52
Editorial: Arab Summit Saddam's Grab for Prestige *[ABRAR 29 May]* 53
Appointment of Ambassador to Algeria Announced *[Tehran Radio]* 54
Agreement To Improve Relations Signed in Algeria *[IRNA]* 54
Anti-narcotics Project in Border Regions Approved *[Tehran Radio]* 54
Hashemi-Rafsanjani Commends Anti-drugs Campaign *[Tehran Radio]* 54
Central Bank Eases Foreign Exchange Restrictions *[Tehran Radio]* 55

## Pakistan

'Hundreds' Seek Visas at Karachi U.S. Consulate *[AFP]* 55
'Arafat Advisor Delivers Message for Bhutto *[Islamabad Radio]* 55
Paper Criticizes Bush Remarks Against PLO *[DAWN 11 Jun]* 56
Tank Manufacture Agreement Signed With PRC *[Islamabad Radio]* 56
ARG Concerned Over Deaths of Mujahidin Leaders *[DAWN 10 Jun]* 56
Peshawar Customs Seizes Hashish in Kohat *[THE MUSLIM 7 Jun]* 57
PNCB Arrests 5 Members of 'Drug Mafia Group' *[THE PAKISTAN TIMES 7 Jun]* 57
Police Foil Narcotics Smuggling Attempt *[THE NATION 6 Jun]* 57

## Sri Lanka

LTTE Rebels Kill 10, Seize Police Stations *[AFP]* 57
'First Major' Cease-Fire Violation *[Delhi Radio]* 58
Minister Vows To Punish Rebels *[AFP]* 58
Cease-Fire Agreement Reached *[Delhi Radio]* 58
Proposed Amendments To Dissolve Northeast Council *[Delhi Radio]* 58
LTTE Rebels Detain Indian Fishermen 3 Jun *[AFP]* 58
Tamil Radio Programs to Jaffna, India Recommence *[Colombo International]* 59

## Inter-Arab Affairs

### Iraq Reportedly Halts Anti-Syrian Media Campaign

*JN1006184790 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 7 Jun 90 p 18*

[By Walid al-Zuhaydi]

[Text] AL-WATAN has learned from an informed media source that Iraq has halted its anti-Syrian media campaign. It was recently said that Iraqi media launched an attack on Syria few days after the conclusion of the extraordinary Arab summit in Baghdad late last month.

It is noteworthy that prior to the summit conference, the Iraqi leadership had instructed all media in Iraq not to attack Syria.

## Palestinian Affairs

### PLO Statement Condemns Attacks on Civilians

#### 'Arafat, Mubarak Confer

*NC1106135090 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 11 Jun 90*

[Text] Dr. Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first undersecretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, met today with Palestinian ambassador in Cairo Sa'id Kamal, who returned to Cairo from Baghdad this morning. While in Baghdad, he conveyed an oral message from President Husni Mubarak to Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat on developments in the Palestinian issue.

Kamal said that 'Arafat has also received messages from the Swedish foreign minister and Italian prime minister and a report from PLO Executive Committee member Khalid al-Hasan on the contacts the Saudi ambassador in Washington has held with U.S. officials in the White House and the State Department. He said that these messages dealt with the negative effects of the recent seaborne operation near Tel Aviv's shores, peace, and the formation of the new Israeli government. He said that the PLO will issue a statement at 1800 today defining its stand on these issues.

#### Statement Condemns Israeli Government

*JN1106184890 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1754 GMT 11 Jun 90*

["Text" of statement by official Palestinian spokesman—date, place not specified]

[Text] The new Israeli Government is a government of war and oppression against our people. It is also a government of extremists. The dangers posed by this government are accentuated on the Palestinian, Arab, and international levels by its declared platform. It is an extension of previous governments, which rejected all peace initiatives. It is headed by Shamir himself, who rejected all international peace initiatives, including the Egyptian 10 points and the Baker plan, despite the fact the PLO responded to these positive initiatives in a spirit of high responsibility.

We still are committed to the endeavor to work with all local and international forces to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the region based on international legitimacy, the Palestinian peace initiative, and the other international initiatives. We abide by all we have committed ourselves to since we declared our peace initiative in Geneva in 1988.

Everyone knows the Israeli Government is preparing to launch an impending war, to escalate oppression and massacres against Palestinians, to commit an aggression against the Arab states, and to expand settlement in our occupied territory.

It is clear the recent Arab summit conference has rejected the state of no war, no peace and emphasized the Palestinian peace initiative, which was reaffirmed in this summit and the previous Arab summit to spare the region the catastrophe of war in which all conventional, nuclear, and other weapons of destruction—which are increasing in our region—will be used.

From this premise, our concept of peace has been to avert the catastrophe of a forthcoming war. This is the line to which we are still committed.

Based on this, all our stands always have opposed and denounced—and still oppose and denounce—any military action that targets civilians, regardless of the nature of this action, at a time when Israel's crimes against our workers, children, women, and people are increasing as a result of the protection provided by the U.S. veto and U.S. support of Israel.

### U.S., Palestinian Envoys Hold Meetings

#### 9 Jun Meeting

*LD0906171190 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Jun 90*

[Text] Hakam Bal'awi, the Palestine ambassador to Tunisia, met at the PLO headquarters at noon today with U.S. ambassador to Tunisia Robert Pelletreau Jr.

WAFA, which reported the news, pointed out that the meeting covered the bilateral relations between the PLO and the United States. The latest developments were also discussed in the light of the formation of the new Israeli government led by Yitzhak Shamir.

#### Bal'awi Comments 9 Jun

*LD0906141190 Kuwait KUNA in English 1304 GMT 9 Jun 90*

[Text] Tunis, June 9 (KUNA)—Palestine Ambassador to Tunis Hakam Bal'awi Saturday described the U.S. veto in the Security Council against sending a U.N. fact-finding mission to investigate Israeli crimes against

Palestinian people as another example of U.S. protection of systematic Israeli state terrorism.

The envoy, in statements published today by the Tunisian newspaper, questioned U.S. threats to suspend the dialogue with the PLO, initiated since December 16, 1988 in Tunis, adding the threats contradict with Washington's posture as a nation of dialogue and peacemaker.

Bal'awi emphasized the organization's keenness on continuity of the dialogue with the U.S. side, saying there is no one single excuse to stop dialogue as a political means and the language of present day and international exchange.

Concerning the U.S. latest stance, the envoy, who is also Palestine's permanent delegate to the Arab League, said the American veto would have far-reaching repercussions extending beyond the Palestinian question and cautioned it would lead to more violence and extremism with real threats to peace and security in the area.

Bal'awi concluded by vowing continuation of Palestinian struggle, pointing out 'our fight for national independence is neither dependent on the U.S. stance nor veto. We will not be short of the way or means of defending and protecting our people and resisting the Israeli occupation.'

First accepted in late 1988, the U.S.-Palestinian dialogue concluded 53 rounds of bilateral sessions between Ambassador Bal'awi and U.S. Ambassador here Robert Pelletreau, including four public expanded sessions. In the course of the dialogue, the PLO had sent 54 formal notes to the U.S. side tackling issues related to the progress of peace efforts in the region.

## Meet 11 Jun

*LD1106,701190 Kuwait KUNA in English 1856 GMT 11 Jun 90*

[Text] Tunis, June 11 (KUNA)—U.S. Ambassador here Robert Pelletreau conferred with the Palestinian ambassador Hakam Bal'awi on the stalled peace process in the Middle East.

According to Palestinian sources, the meeting, the fourth between the two sides in a week, discussed the Palestinian problem and means to push forward the peace process.

Today's meeting comes following the PLO's statement which denounced any attacks on civilian targets.

U.S. President George Bush said last week that he was considering breaking off the dialogue after Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat failed to condemn the attack on the Israeli beach.

## Commentary Views Peace Process Status

*JN1006200190 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1737 GMT 9 Jun 90*

[Political editor's commentary]

[Text] If we want to get back to the issue of the Palestinian-U.S. dialogue while the threats of some U.S. circles are still continuing, then we should always point out and stress that this dialogue cannot be good material for threats. This is because it has thus far not contributed anything significant to the peace process in the Middle East. Yes, we have said and will continue to say that this dialogue, which has continued to be frozen for the past 20 months, has not actually made any practical or serious progress toward the reactivation of peace efforts in the region in a clear, frank manner.

If we have to use the logic of profit and loss, then the peace process is the biggest loser as a result of that dialogue, and mainly as a result of U.S. policy, which does not want to develop the dialogue. In fact, this policy does not want the peace process in the Middle East to make progress on the right course. In this sense, the U.S. Administration is the winner and beneficiary of this dialogue. In light of this, it is very strange to see the pragmatic Americans seeking the wrong thing, despite the fact that we in the PLO, based on the same logic of profit and loss, have not gained anything substantive from this dialogue. However, we will continue to stress that we are concerned about continuing this dialogue based on a firm and principled stand, namely, that dialogue is the only civilized means of communication. We understand that one who claims to be concerned about the great civilized tanks, and who day and night claims to be concerned about human rights and about the need for peace and stability to prevail in the world must be the one who is most concerned about dialogue. This is because dialogue is the means of communication to reach common denominators, particularly at a stage that is witnessing democratic changes in the whole world—the changes that have come as a result of the international detente. In other words, as a result of dialogue between the two world superpowers. The United States, which has never stopped to raise the slogans of human rights and world peace and security, and which always claims to be concerned about safeguarding these rights and achieving that peace and security, must be concerned about the continuation of dialogue, and in fact, about developing it, had it really and actually been serious and sincere in pushing the peace efforts in the Middle East toward a [words indistinct] mechanism. In other words, the credibility of the U.S. claims about peace, human rights, and the like can prove itself through the U.S. Administration's concern about the continuation of the Palestinian-U.S. dialogue. The threats to cut off this dialogue would torpedo any U.S. credibility on this issue.

Still, we should say that our concern for the continuation of the Palestinian-U.S. dialogue is basically a concern for and a commitment to the peace process. We are certain

that our plan for a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace will be implemented through our strong will, entrenched stand, and strong determination to achieve a peace that guarantees our people's national and inalienable rights. A just peace will find its way to achieve all its objectives whether or not the Palestinian-U.S. dialogue continues. This dialogue is not the only way to reactivate peace in the Middle East. There are several ways—the most important of which will continue to be our people's determination to pursue their national struggle by all available and legitimate means, regardless of hardships and sacrifices, until their great victory is achieved.

### 'Arafat Adviser Sha'th on Dialogue, U.S. Stand

*[NC1606172790] [Cairo AL-QUDS AL-'ARABI in Arabic 7 June 90 p 5]*

[Interview with Dr. Nabil Sha'th, member of the Fatah Central Committee and political adviser to Yasir 'Arafat, by Hasanayn Karrum in Cairo; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Karrum] The resolutions of the Baghdad Arab summit concerning support for the intifadah and the issue of Soviet Jewish immigration into the occupied territories have been variously assessed. What is new on support for the intifadah? Is this resolution different from the one adopted at the Algiers summit? Will the collective Arab stand have any impact on Jewish immigration?

[Sha'th] The new thing on the summit's resolution supporting the intifadah lies in the Arab stand itself and not in the administrative or organizational form of the resolution. This is because the resolution supporting the intifadah is, just as the previous one, a resolution on the implementation of all past resolutions on supporting and giving additional aid to the intifadah, especially since it is the Arab nation's front of struggle against the Israeli enemy. Despite this, there was something new in the political atmosphere of the summit, where President 'Arafat was allowed to ask President Saddam Husayn himself, in his capacity as chairman of the summit, to assume the responsibility of implementing the resolution supporting the intifadah until the summit moves to Cairo in November. President Saddam Husayn has actually assumed this responsibility through his contacts with the Arab kings and presidents. This resulted in Iraq's paying out $35 million in aid to the intifadah in addition to its monthly contributions. The Arab states are also expected to pay their shares in accordance with this resolution.

I want to say that the resulting political atmosphere is one of unity. It is an atmosphere of strength and not weakness. This strength is based on the Arab states' new strategic situation as a result of their growing military and political force, which led to a kind of strategic parity with Israel.

For the first time also, the Arab summit adopted a resolution granting the PLO the right to collect the homeland liberation tax from the Palestinians working for the public and private sectors in the Arab states. Before this, the PLO was not allowed to collect the tax from the private sector, only from the public sector although the number of Palestinians working in the private sector is larger than that of Palestinians working in the public sector. [passage omitted]

[Karrum] The U.S. veto against a resolution to dispatch international observers to the occupied Palestinian territories has prompted Palestinian figures there to suspend any contacts with the United States, whereas the PLO announced that it would not stop them. Are these contradictory measures agreed-upon political tactics, or have they been adopted individually by each of the parties involved without prior consultation with the other?

[Sha'th] The PLO allowed the figures in the occupied Palestinian territories to meet with U.S. figures before, when Palestinian-U.S. relations experienced some improvement. These figures do not carry out political actions inside or outside the occupied territories without full consultations with the PLO. Consequently, what we are doing now is narrowing the circle of dialogue with the Americans. This is an expression of Palestinian indignation. We do not want to burn our bridges with the greatest superpower in the world. However, we want the Americans to understand that we also can limit the framework of this dialogue until their stand improves radically.

[Karrum] How are you going to reshape your relations with the United States after all these developments?

[Sha'th] The United States adopts a hostile position toward the Palestine question under all criteria. This is clear in the arrogance of these forces in the face of the whole Arab world. We know that the United States retreated from the recent positive statements made by its president and secretary of state. What is more serious is that the U.S. Congress has recognized Jerusalem as the capital of Israel and that the U.S. Government also used the veto against a resolution to send a fact-finding mission to the occupied Palestinian territories. The United States itself made the proposal to block the five-point Palestinian proposal that 'Arafat submitted in Geneva.

This is unacceptable hostility, and we have to prepare ourselves to face a difficult situation. We should also prepare the Arab region to adopt a collective position against U.S. support for Israel—a support that conflicts with previous U.S. pronouncements.

We have to realize that the United States is not only a principal ally to our enemy, Israel, but also shapes its relations with our friend, the Soviet Union, through treaties and agreements. Moreover, the United States has great influence on world politics in general. Therefore, we should not burn our bridges with an unfair and hostile party to assert that we will not retreat from our peace plan and the intifadah.

As long as we continue our struggle and political action, we have to maintain those bridges with the United States, stressing, at the same time, that we will not accept any bargain, concession, or blackmail demanded by the United States. We have to maintain these bridges without paying a price.

[Kairouz] Some people wonder about the timing of the operation carried out by a group from the Abu-al-'Abbas [Muhammad 'Abbas] organization.

[Nuzzal] The whole operation is under investigation by the PLO leadership. The PLO has clearly denied any connection with the operation. In addition, the operation was carried out without consultation with the Palestinian leadership. This conflicts with the resolutions of the PLO and its leadership.

The operation is also being studied to learn whether it was directed at the military training center in Ashdod or at civilians on the Palestinian shoreline. The whole issue should be carefully assessed and analyzed without according to U.S. or Israeli blackmail in order to safeguard the Palestine question and the unity of the Palestinian leadership.

## Qaddumi on Dialogue, Peace Initiative

*[NOUVEL]"AFAK Kuwait SE QUBUS SE-DE'B SEJ in Arabic 7 Jun 90 p 6*

[Interview by Khawlah Nuzzal with Farouq Qaddumi, identified as foreign minister of the state of Palestine, in Kuwait on 6 June]

[Text] [Nuzzal] What was the purpose of your visit to Kuwait?

[Qaddumi] I stopped in Kuwait on my way back from Tunisia to brief senior officials on the latest developments regarding the Palestine issue, the Palestinian people's intifadah inside the occupied territories, and developments in the Palestine question at the Security Council and the United Nations. I discussed with his highness the amir and senior officials the brotherly relations that bind us with sisterly Kuwait.

[Nuzzal] What are the chances, in your opinion, of the United States breaking off the dialogue with the PLO, and what effect will this have on peace efforts in the region?

[Qaddumi] The U.S. threat to halt the Palestinian-U.S. dialogue is not based on just causes. In fact, this threat lacks justice. Moreover, it is an attempt to impose U.S. demands, which we cannot accept, because these are related to Israel—an enemy we are fighting with all the weapons we have. We will not hesitate for one minute to fight this enemy's occupation of our lands, or to oppose its terrorist practices against our people inside the occupied territories. I think it is the United States' duty—as a superpower—to abandon its biased policy toward Israel, because if it continues to adopt this policy, this will inevitably create a gap in Palestinian-and Arab-U.S. relations.

[Nuzzal] Is there any Arab pressure to prevent the United States from breaking off its dialogue with the PLO?

[Qaddumi] What we want is Arab pressure on the United States to recognize the national rights of the Palestinian people, and to make it realize the need for holding an international peace conference in the region in line with the conditions approved by the United Nations and the European Community—allies of the United States. The Arabs should also intensify efforts to form a single bloc before the U.S. pressures, which are made to protect Israel. No doubt, we also want the Arabs to help in building self-reliance, and to direct intensive efforts toward European countries and others, so that these might persuade the United States into taking thorough consideration before carrying out any action against the Palestine issue.

[Nuzzal] If the United States does halt the dialogue with the PLO, will you not then seek to cancel the Palestinian peace initiative and adopt a new Palestinian strategy for political and military action?

[Qaddumi] When the PLO undertook efforts for the sake of the Palestinian peace initiative, this was out of the realization that this initiative was approved by the Palestine National Council as an unshakable stand. This stand was not adopted to please the United States or any other country. This initiative was taken to serve peace and contribute to a peaceful settlement that guarantees the national rights of the Palestinian people. We should not overreact to the Palestinian-U.S. dialogue, because the U.S. Congress made many decisions on the Gonley amendment [as published] on terrorism, and this legislation is still in effect. I believe the United States should have rescinded this legislation when it decided to establish a dialogue with the PLO. The United States, moreover, has not granted the president of the State of Palestine an entry visa to the United States to attend meetings of the UN Security Council and General Assembly. This U.S. rejection is not in keeping with the international agreement concluded with the United Nations concerning UN headquarters. The United States does not have the right, in any instance, to deny any UN member or permanent observers an entry visa to attend meetings of the UN Security Council, the General Assembly, or any UN-affiliated bodies. In brief, the United States practices a policy against the PLO; does not recognize the PLO as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and does not recognize the national legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. The United States misconstrues the PLO's stand when it seems flexible so that it might facilitate the peace process. In this respect, I would like to tell Americans that we, the Palestinians, do not have to accept in the future what we have accepted previously.

[Nazzal] Does this mean that you are going to adopt a new policy of action in case the United States halts the dialogue with the PLO? Will this be reflected in an increase in the Palestinian military action?

[Qaddumi] I believe that this issue is related to our approach or mode of daily struggle, because the policy we have adopted is clear. It does not change unless the basic factors are changed in terms of the Palestinian cause and the Arab-Israeli struggle. I do not regard the dialogue as a basic factor.

[Nazzal] What has become of your contacts with U.N. Security Council members on taking practical steps to protect the Palestinian people following the U.S. veto, which prevented such protection?

[Qaddumi] The U.N. Security Council members, with the exception of the United States, adopted firm stands. The United States used the veto power to prevent the adoption of the Palestinian draft resolution to send a team to investigate the Israeli authorities' crimes and massacres in the occupied territories. The four permanent member-states voted for the resolution, and the United States vetoed it. Therefore, we are going to ask the Security Council to vote on a procedural resolution to transfer discussion of this issue to the General Assembly under the slogan "Unity for Peace," so that the General Assembly might adopt a resolution similar to the U.N. Security Council resolution. It will be a binding resolution, and not a recommendation. The United States did the same thing in 1950 when the Soviet Union vetoed a Security Council resolution to dispatch U.N. forces to participate in the Korean war.

[Nazzal] The Palestinian figures have declared their position—namely, that contacts with the U.S. Administration's representatives must be stopped. Does this announcement reflect your own position, given your criticism of the U.S. threats to halt the dialogue with you?

[Qaddumi] The decision by our brothers in the occupied territory to recommend boycotting the United States and stopping the dialogue is an expression of indignation, and a just position by our Palestinian people because of their bitter feelings. This is because this superpower, which claims that it works for peace in the Middle East region, does not have enough credibility to exercise this pressure. Our people's position has been a city addressed to the world aimed at achieving progress and exercising pressure on all parties, including the United States, to hold an international peace conference. We fully appreciate such recommendations by our people and leadership in the occupied territory. In this regard, we will deal firmly with this issue, because our people, who have been subjected to terrorism for many years, will continue their struggle until they end this savage occupation of Palestinian territories.

[Nazzal] What is the number of the Soviet Jews who have recently arrived in Palestine?

[Qaddumi] The number has reached 12,000 Jewish emigrants a month. Undoubtedly, this amount not only threatens peace in the region, but also the Palestinian people's entity, rights, and existence. In light of this, we in the PLO will continue our comprehensive policy to resist with all means until we stop and reduce this Jewish emigration to our territories.

[Nazzal] A few hours prior to the convocation of the Arab summit in Baghdad, the USSR announced that it was studying the possibility of allowing Soviet Jews to maintain their citizenship and passports so as to be able to return to their mother country. Do you believe that the USSR was late on making this decision? Will such a decision really reduce the dangers of emigration?

[Qaddumi] I am sure that implementing this decision will reduce the dangers and objectives of Jewish emigration to occupied Palestine. We had earlier informed the friendly USSR of this draft resolution. In this regard, we appreciate this friendly Soviet stand on the issue of emigration, hoping that the USSR will adopt further measures to stop this emigration.

[Nazzal] Following his recent meeting with the U.S. President, Gorbachev said that he would take decisive measures toward the Soviet Jewish emigration if Israel did not move to stop the dangers posed by this emigration to occupied territories. Do you consider this stand to be a Soviet response to the Arab demand at their extraordinary summit in Baghdad?

[Qaddumi] Of course, I consider this friendly Soviet stand as a response to the Arab demand in this respect. As I said, we appreciate this stand, and call on the USSR to adopt further measures that will contribute to the peace process in the Middle East region, and check Israel's aggressive ambitions against Arab countries, particularly the Palestinian territories and people in the occupied territories.

[Nazzal] What level have your talks with Soviet officials reached regarding measures on the emigration issue?

[Qaddumi] Several visits [to Moscow] took place before the extraordinary Arab summit in Baghdad by brother Abu-Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas]. During these visits, this issue was discussed in detail. We were satisfied with the level of the talks. In the near future we will hold further dialogues and meetings on the highest level with the friendly USSR to reach a form of agreement on this important issue, which threatens the future of the occupied territories and all the sons of their people.

[Nazzal] The [Baghdad] summit stressed material, moral, and political support for the intifadah. What are the guarantees for this support, especially since only a small part of the past resolutions supporting the intifadah was implemented?

[Qaddumi] I believe that at the Baghdad summit the Arabs were serious in supporting the continuation of the intifadah. We are confident that our Arab brothers are

very concerned about supporting the intifadah and that they will not hesitate to extend aid and meet their financial obligations to the intifadah in the near future. The summit showed that all Arabs are concerned about achieving the national objectives of the intifadah out of their sense of pan-Arab responsibility.

[Nazzal] Do you view the al-Quds operation as indicating an inclination on the part of Palestinian factions to use revolutionary violence, particularly in the wake of U.S. intransigence and the U.S. veto of the U.N. Security Council draft resolution calling for the dispatch of a fact-finding mission to the occupied territories?

[Qaddumi] As brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] said, every action elicits a reaction. I believe the savage massacres perpetrated by the Israeli occupation troops against the Palestinian people inside the occupied territories are bound to give rise to a reaction. Hence, we cannot draw the conclusion that this is an indication showing that some Palestinian factions are resorting to the use of violence. I believe the Palestinian people have the right to defend themselves and to retaliate in kind for the treatment accorded them. Undoubtedly, this operation was carried out within the context of the tense atmosphere created by Israel's intransigence and arrogance, and also by the uninterrupted flow of Soviet Jewish immigrants into the Palestinian territories.

Yasir 'Arafat used unequivocal terms to deny that the PLO had anything to do with this operation. However, the fact that this operation was carried out reflects in one way or another the Palestinian wrath as well as Palestinian resistance to occupation practices.

[Nazzal] What are your expectations regarding an Israeli reprisal for this operation?

[Qaddumi] As a matter of fact, Israel will not hesitate to carry out all forms of savage acts, such as assassinations of leaders and launching tactical preemptive attacks against some Arab states, because Israel at present is incapable of initiating a strategic offensive since this would result in catastrophic consequences similar to those produced by its occupation of a large part of Lebanon in 1982.

[Nazzal] We have learned that there is an intention to convene a meeting for the PLO Central Council. Our question is: When will the PLO Central Council meet?

[Qaddumi] Yes, we actually have begun to make preparations for convening the PLO Central Council in the next few weeks to review, discuss, and consider all issues, events, and developments, including future PLO policy. The meeting will also consider the Palestinian, Arab, and international developments that have taken place since the conclusion of the meetings of the last PLO Central Council session.

[Nazzal] Where has the mediation effort you have launched between Iraq and Iran reached? Do you believe that the Arab summit resolution affirming the Arabness of the Shatt al-'Arab waterway will prevent you from continuing this mediation effort?

[Qaddumi] The Arab summit has adopted resolutions supporting the Iraq-Iran peace efforts. Brother Abu-'Ammar exerted efforts in this regard. Moreover, Iraq has launched a peace initiative. This initiative was supported by the extraordinary Baghdad Arab summit. Besides, there has been an exchange of messages between the two sides. This gave rise to optimism over a normalization of ties between Iraq and Iran, and also over a settlement of their disputes between them through peaceful means.

[Nazzal] What are your expectations regarding the success of the Egyptian mediation effort, which seeks to secure a meeting between the Iraqi and Syrian presidents? How would such a meeting influence the course of events on the Lebanese arena?

[Qaddumi] In this regard, I would like to express in brief our total support for all efforts that seek to clear Arab atmospheres and normalize ties among the various Arab parties concerning Lebanon, and also among frontline states.

## 'Arafat Receives Message from Britain's Hurd

*[NC0806202790] Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1827 GMT 6 Jun 90*

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], president of the State of Palestine and chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has received a message from British Foreign Office Secretary Douglas Hurd. The British ambassador accredited in Baghdad conveyed the message when brother President Abu 'Ammar received him at his place of residence in Baghdad this morning.

Our radio correspondent at the Presidential Office has learned that the message concerns the latest developments pertaining to the Palestine question, particularly those concerning the international scene.

Brother 'Azzam al-Ahmad, Palestinian ambassador to fraternal Iraq, attended the meeting.

## 'Arafat Receives Gorbachev Message on Summit

*[NC0806192790] Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1828 GMT 10 Jun 90*

[Text] Brother President leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] received at his place of residence in Baghdad this morning Soviet envoy Vladimir Petrovskiy, deputy foreign minister of the USSR, who conveyed a message from Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev. Our radio correspondent has learned that the message deals with the outcome of the Washington summit between U.S. President George Bush and Soviet President Gorbachev.

and the most important international issues discussed at the summit, including the developments of the Palestine question.

The Soviet envoy stressed his country's firm support for the struggle of the Palestinian people under the PLO and stressed the Soviet call on world forums for the activation of political moves with a view to bringing about a just settlement of the Middle East crisis, the core of which is the Palestine question. This call is part of the preparations for the convening of an international conference on the Middle East to be attended by all concerned parties, including the PLO.

President leader Abu' Ammar asked the Soviet envoy to convey his greetings and appreciation to President Gorbachev and the Soviet leadership for their efforts to expedite the peace process and support the rights of the Palestinian people. President leader Abu' Ammar stressed the PLO's desire to coordinate efforts with the Soviet Union in the interest of world peace and security. The meeting was attended by brothers Dr. Nabil Sha'th, Fatah Central Committee member; 'Azzam al-Ahmad, ambassador of the State of Palestine in Baghdad; and Viktor Moroz, ambassador of the USSR in Baghdad [date as received].

## Algeria

### French Support for Bendjedid Regime Questioned

*PM1106120090 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 7 Jun 90 pp 1,2*

[Qasrey Salih al-Darwish report: "France's Heart with Ait Ahmed: Channels Open with Ben Bella"]

[Text] Paris, AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT—While informed sources confirm that Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid paid a secret visit to France in April and held protracted meetings with President Francois Mitterrand in a resort in the south of France, Algerian officials have continued to ask about the truth regarding the actual official French position on the situation in Algeria.

The sources have said that President Mitterrand promised President Bendjedid during their meeting in the South of France to provide additional aid to Algeria worth 1 billion francs and to speed up the previous aid which has not been transferred for procedural reasons.

Despite these meetings and the promises made at them, there has been a continued, intensified, and constant press campaign which Algerian officials attribute to direct or indirect instructions from the French Government or its links of influence.

The French press campaign revolves mainly around the following three points:
1—Focusing on deteriorating economic and social conditions and on the political vacuum and contradictions within the regime. This is in addition to warning against old National Liberation Front [FLN] officials, the Army, and the Salvation Front.
2—Providing a special image of [former FLN Politburo member] Hocine Ait Ahmed, portraying him as the only one capable of leading Algeria to safety and of resolving all its political and economic problems.
3—Reopening the media services' doors to former President Ahmed Ben Bella, since not a day passes without an interview with him being conducted on a broadcasting station or on in a newspaper.

Government sources add: The strange thing is that the campaign is confined exclusively to the French press. For example, the U.S. press openly and strongly supports President Chadli Bendjedid. What is stranger is that the U.S. Administration, which has decided to provide some $2 billion to Algeria, insists that U.S.-Algerian contacts be direct and without a third party.

Algerian officials expressed their surprise at this request and pointed out that they have never asked that U.S.-Algerian relations be via a third party, including France.

The Algerian Government source goes on to say: French calculations have been erroneous, as usual. President Bendjedid is still the only guarantee against the extremists' control or the Army's seizure of power on the pretext of chaos.

Explaining the French orientation reflected in the press campaign, an experienced Algerian observer said that it means that France's heart is with Ait Ahmed. But historically it chose Ben Bella against the army (then the Liberation Army.) And despite its sympathy with and absolute support for Ait Ahmed, it wants its channels with Ben Bella to remain open.

It is noted today that many voices in the regime in Algeria and in the National Liberation Front are asking about the real objectives of welcoming French press representatives to Algeria and organizing meetings for them in order to return and organize a campaign against the Algerian regime, and Bendjedid in particular.

### Ben Bella Movement Allegedly Smuggling Documents

*LD0506194490 Algiers APS in Arabic 1500 GMT 5 Jun 90*

[Text] Algiers, 5 Jun (APS)—The members of the Society for the Protection of Homeless Children in the administrative district of Oran, western Algeria, were surprised to know that parcels had been sent to them by a French company called "Agricultural Equipment" as a donation to their society, but the bigger surprise was that documents of a political nature addressed to a political party were discovered inside the parcels.

This affair all began when staff at the freight department at Es-Senia airport, Oran, discovered a parcel containing 112 copies of [former Prime Minister] Ahmed Ben Bella's book and 78 copies of the magazine "TRIBUNE D'OCTOBRE" [organ of the Movement for Democracy in Algeria, Ben Bella's party, still banned in Algeria]. The material was hidden inside a parcel containing goods for infants, such as teats, powdered milk, and semolina. Preliminary investigations have revealed that the French company had used this stratagem, namely the parcels for children, to smuggle material of a political nature into the country. The security department puts the value of the documents at 7,500 French francs in addition to 4,648 francs for postage.

After the news was reported, representatives of the Society for Homeless Children denounced the method used to smuggle such documents into the country for undeclared objectives. They added that they will not remain silent in front of such an action until the whole truth is known.

### Agreement Defining Cooperation With USSR Signed

*LD1006003190 Algiers APS in English 0955 GMT 9 Jun 90*

[Text] Algiers, 9/6/90 (APS)—An Algerian Soviet agreement defining bilateral cooperation was signed here by the minister of economy, Ghazi Aidouni and the Soviet minister of finance, Valentin Pavlov yesterday.

This agreement wound up works of the 13th Algerian-Soviet joint commission which were devoted to the perspectives of cooperation, and which decided on the

creation of a joint company of investment and commerce which will be the core for the creation of other joint companies in the future.

Moreover, this agreement reaffirmed the will of both countries to reinforce this cooperation with a new approach allowing the companies of the two countries to go through direct transactions.

### Ghazali Talks With Indonesia's Alatas

*LD1006111290 Algiers APS in English 1014 GMT 10 Jun 90*

[Text] Algiers, 10 June (APS)—In the frame of his official visit to Algeria, the Indonesian foreign minister, Ali Alatas had talks yesterday with his Algerian counterpart, Sid Ahmed Ghazali.

First talks dealt with the internal developments in both countries, the regional situation as well as the repercussions of the North-South dialogue and the South-South cooperation. Sid Ahmed Ghazali recalled the political and economic reforms initiated by President Chadli Bendjedid saying that Algeria is experiencing a democratic process aiming at reflecting the new requirements of the Algerian society.

Dealing with the bilateral economic relations, both ministers considered that their present level is far from reflecting the potentialities of both countries notably in the fields where complementarity actions have already been identified.

### Algerian-Libyan Education Talks Begin

*LD0406212990 Algiers Television Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 4 Jun 90*

[Text] In the field of cooperation, Algerian-Libyan talks started at the headquarters of the Ministry of Education this morning. These talks were about the unification of educational programs between the two countries in accordance with the bilateral agreements which are stipulated in the program of implementation of educational cooperation. This meeting was held in order to complete and assess the points which have been agreed upon. It was chaired by the minister of education, Mr. Mohamed el-Mili, on the Algerian side, and on the Libyan side by Mrs. Fatimah 'Abd-al-Hafiz Mukhtar, secretary of the People's Committee for Education.

### Cooperation Agreement Signed

*LD0706121490 Algiers APS in English 1023 GMT 7 Jun 90*

[Text] Algiers, 7/6/90 (APS)—A cooperation agreement between Algeria and Libya in the field of education and training was signed Wednesday [6 June] here. The agreement provides for the unification of methods of teaching, mainly concerning the Arabic language, the Islamic education, mathematics, social sciences, physics as well as natural and technological sciences.

## Egypt

### Spokesman Blames Israel for 'Escalating Tension'

*NC1206115390 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1022 GMT 12 Jun 90*

[Text] Cairo, 12 Jun (MENA)—The Arab Republic of Egypt has announced it rejects the logic of threats and the beating of war drums, and that it holds Israel responsible for escalating tension and inflaming the regional situation.

Egypt called on the international community to confront with all its strength such subversive tendencies, which show recklessness toward the future of the region's peoples.

An official Egyptian spokesman in a statement today responded to a recent statement by the Israeli Army's assistant chief of staff, who spoke of the inevitability of a new war between Israel and certain Arab countries, which he specified by name, and used unacceptable, threatening language.

The Egyptian spokesman said these statements distort the facts and take the region back to the pre-peace era. He emphasized Egypt rejects and strongly denounces such hostile behavior, which shows recklessness toward the fate of the region's peoples and reveals the existence of dangerous, hostile tendencies in some official Israeli circles.

Following is the text of the official Egyptian spokesman's statement:

The Arab Republic of Egypt views with great astonishment and denounces the recent statement by the Israeli Army's assistant chief of staff, who spoke of the inevitability of a new war between Israel and certain Arab countries, which he named, and used unacceptable, threatening language that distorts facts and takes the region back to the pre-peace era. The statement seeks to ignore the tangible achievements peace has brought after the arduous efforts made according to the wishes of all the region's peoples.

It is strange such statements should come from an Israeli official who holds a high post in that country's military establishment and were made after the Arab countries unanimously declared two years in a row at the Arab summits in Casablanca and Baghdad that they were adopting a policy of a just and comprehensive peace as an unchanging strategy and a pan-Arab objective to which they are committed and which they seek to attain with various means.

We reject the logic of threat and the beating of war drums and believe such statements raise the question of whether there is a hidden Israeli strategy which has not been declared through other Israeli channels, namely, preparing for aggression and risking a war in the region.

This is something we cannot treat lightly or remain indifferent to, and which must be confronted with great seriousness and firmness.

Egypt declares its forceful rejection and denunciation of such hostile conduct, which shows disregard for the future of the region's peoples and reveals serious, hostile tendencies on the part of some official Israeli quarters, which are unable or unwilling to comprehend the essence of a commitment to peace as an end to which the peoples aspire and hope to deepen and strengthen. Meanwhile, Egypt holds Israel responsible for escalating tension and igniting the regional situation when it, together with concerned and friendly parties, is exerting its utmost efforts to create an atmosphere conducive to reviving the peace process and eliminating all forms of violence and aggression.

The Arab Republic of Egypt appeals to the international community to take a firm stand in the face of such subversive tendencies, which show recklessness toward the peoples' future and seek to use illegitimate means to achieve their suspicious and inhumane ambitions and objectives.

### Commentary Views New Israeli Government

*NC1206153190 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1140 GMT 12 Jun 90*

[Ahmad al-Qasir commentary: "Will the Peace March Continue in Light of the Composition of the New Government in Israel?"]

[Text] Viewing the statement which Yitzhaq Shamir delivered before the Knesset, and with which he won a vote of confidence in his government by a slight majority, we can clearly perceive the great contradictions among the goals it sought to achieve. The statement pledged to seek peace, while simultaneously it set aims and prescribed methods of action that cannot under any circumstances provide any prospect for peace. The statement threatened that more violent methods would be used to suppress the Palestinian intifadah. It rejected the idea of an international peace conference, as well as the establishment of a Palestinian state. Furthermore, it rejected any direct or indirect talks with the PLO. None of these help the quest for peace.

The Israeli opposition, represented by the Labor Party and its leader Shim'on Peres, has leveled accusations at the government, asserting that Shamir missed five opportunities for achieving peace in the Middle East, the latest of which was U.S. Secretary of State James Baker's plan. Besides this, it is noteworthy that this government includes several extremist elements, who call for the expulsion of the Palestinians from their land. They also call for the annexation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to Israel.

The main point of Shamir's statement—and he was supported in this by President Hayim Herzog—is that the major goal of the government is the reception and assimilation of Soviet Jewish immigrants and their settlement in Israel. This matter cannot provide any prospect for the continuation of the march of peace. Rather, it further complicates the situation, the gravity of which was stressed by the two superpowers during their recent summit. The Soviet Union declared that the Jews' right to immigrate to Israel should not be at the expense of the rights of others, meaning the Palestinians. President Gorbachev also warned the Israeli authorities that Moscow would reconsider the issue of the emigration of Soviet Jews to Israel unless Israel gives guarantees that it will not settle them on Palestinian land. At the same time, and in the hope that no more obstacles would be placed before the peace process in the Middle East, the United States declared its readiness to receive greater numbers of Soviet Jews. This means that the Soviet Union and the United States want peace in the region. In this connection, the Soviet Union stresses the need for the restoration of the legitimate and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. The current Israeli Government vehemently opposes such a thing.

Some political observers believe that the new Shamir government will face great opposition within the Knesset and that it will not be able to last long. It could fall during any Knesset session if the pro-peace factions in Israel dominate. The question is: Will the viewpoint of these political observers prevail and the pro-peace factions in Israel move forward? Or will the current government, known for its extremism, be able to continue to govern and obstruct the prospects for peace? Only time will tell.

### Gorbachev Envoy Arrives 10 Jun

*NC1006191590 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1727 GMT 10 Jun 90*

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jun (MENA)—Vladimir Putyakov, personal envoy of Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, arrived in Cairo this afternoon to visit Egypt for several days.

In an arrival statement at the airport, the Soviet envoy said that he will convey an oral message from the Soviet president to President Husni Mubarak on the results of the U.S.-Soviet and Canadian-Soviet summits.

Soviet Ambassador in Cairo Gennadiy Karlilovich Zhuravlev met the Soviet envoy at the airport.

### Delivers Message to Mubarak

*NC1106063690 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0855 GMT 11 Jun 90*

[Text] Cairo, 11 Jun (MENA)—President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this morning received Vladimir Polyakov, personal envoy of Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, who gave him an oral message from the Soviet president on the results of the U.S.-Soviet summit. The meeting was attended by Dr. Usamah al-Baz, first Foreign Ministry under secretary and director of the president's office for political affairs, and Gennadiy Zhuravlev, Soviet ambassador in Cairo.

### Meets With Al-Baz, Officials

*NC1006145790 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 11 Jun 90*

[Text] Vladimir Polyakov, personal envoy of Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev and director of the Middle East and North Africa desk at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, has met with a number of Egyptian officials, foremost amongst whom is Dr. Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs. During the meeting, they discussed bilateral relations in light of the positive results of President Hosni Mubarak's visit to Moscow in May, the situation in the Middle East in general and the Palestinian issue in particular. Soviet Jewish emigration to Israel, and Israel's attempts to settle them in the occupied Arab territories.

It is worth noting that Polyakov arrived in Cairo yesterday on a visit expected to last several days. He brought a message for President Mubarak from President Gorbachev on the outcome of the Soviet-U.S. and Soviet-Canadian summit meetings.

### IMF Official Arrives for Talks 10 Jun

*NC1006063990 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 11 Jun 90*

[Text] Dr. 'Abd-al-Shakur Shu'lan, IMF regional director for the Middle East, arrived in Cairo last night from Paris on an official visit to Egypt of a few days. During his visit, Dr. Shu'lan will hold talks with Egyptian officials on the measures taken by the Egyptian Government to reform the economy in advance of the agreement that will be signed by Egypt and the IMF.

### Increased Trade Agreement Signed With USSR

*NC1006204190 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Jun 90*

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jun (MENA)—A medium-term trade agreement between Egypt and the USSR for 1991 through 1995 was signed at the Economy and Foreign Trade Ministry today.

Muhsin Shihab, chairman of the Public Sector Authority for Foreign Trade, signed the agreement on behalf of Egypt. Kosyrevskiy, chairman of the general administration for cooperation with Asian and African countries at the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations [name and title as received], signed for the USSR. Egyptian Economy and Foreign Trade Minister Yusri Mustafa attended the signing ceremony.

Dr. Yusri Mustafa stated that this trade agreement aims to bolster trade relations between Egypt and the USSR. He said that it specifies the quantities of basic commodities which the two countries will exchange and which will be increased gradually over the next five years. He added that the volume of exchange will amount to approximately 700 million pounds sterling in the first year and will reach 1.3 billion pounds sterling by the end of the five-year period.

The economy minister pointed out that the commodities the USSR will export to Egypt will consist chiefly of machines and equipment totalling 260 million pounds sterling by the time the agreement expires. It will also export coal, beginning with 300,000 tons in the first year and increasing to 500,000 tons by the last year of the agreement, and cast iron beginning with 30,000 tons annually and increasing to 50,000 tons. He added that the Soviet exports to Egypt will also include timber and plywood, beginning with 464,000 cubic meters and increasing to 516,000 cubic meters, matchsticks, beginning with 13,000 tons and increasing to 16,000 tons, cellulose, beginning with 20,000 tons and increasing to 21,000 tons, newsprint, beginning with 10,000 tons and increasing to 15,000 tons, cardboard, beginning with 20,000 and increasing to 25,000 tons, and frozen fish, beginning with 28,000 tons and increasing to 30,000 tons.

Dr. Yusri Mustafa explained that the chief Egyptian exports to the USSR will consist of raw cotton, beginning with 10,000 tons a year and increasing to 12,000 tons by the last year of the agreement, cotton yarn, beginning with 16,000 tons and increasing to 17,000 tons, oranges, beginning with 110,000 and increasing to 150,000 tons, and onions, from 10,000 to 15,000 tons. The Egyptian exports will also include perfume essence worth 40 million pounds sterling, and increasing to 50 million pounds sterling by the last year of the agreement.

He added that every year a trade protocol will be signed between the two countries within the framework of this agreement in order to review the quantities of goods to be exchanged.

The economy minister said in addition to this agreement there will be six equivalent deals worth 300 million pounds sterling.

### Soviet Delegation Departs

*NC1006192090 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1706 GMT 10 Jun 90*

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jun (MENA)—The Soviet delegation led by Nuri Zada, Soviet Foreign Ministry under secretary [name and title as received], left Cairo for Moscow this afternoon after visiting Egypt for one week.

During this visit, a new five-year trade agreement was signed between Egypt and the Soviet Union for 1991 to 1995. The agreement provides for increasing the volume of trade between the two countries by 10 to 15 percent annually to reach one billion accounting pounds sterling in 1995.

### PRC Deputy Culture Minister Arrives for Talks

*NC1006210490 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2033 GMT 10 Jun 90*

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jun (MENA)—Li Shingya, Chinese deputy minister of culture [name and title as received], and his delegation arrived in Cairo this evening for a visit of several days.

During his visit the Chinese official will hold talks with culture ministry officials on promoting cultural cooperation between Egypt and China. He will also visit touristic areas in Cairo, Luxor, and Aswan.

### Editorials Express Views on U.S.-PLO Dialogue

#### U.S. Congress Criticized

*JN1206080490 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 10 Jun 90 p 6*

[Editorial: "Congress' Real Yardstick for Terrorism!"]

[Text] Some U.S. Senate members who devote their efforts to serving Israel and the U.S. Zionist movement have seized the opportunity created by the attempted raid on an area off the Israeli coast by some fedayeen belonging to a Palestinian faction to submit a bill urging U.S. President George Bush to end the dialogue with the PLO, contending that the PLO has not honored its commitment to renounce terrorism.

It is ridiculous for the Tel Aviv authorities and their allies within the U.S. Congress to describe the anti-Israel attack attempted by one of the numerous Palestinian factions which do not show adherence to the declared PLO policy as a Palestinian act of terrorism. It is even more ridiculous considering the really savage and organized terrorism perpetrated daily by the Israelis against Palestinians armed only with stones, which their children use to react to the conspiracy of extermination being carried out against them by Israel under the very nose of the world. None of the U.S. senators and representatives who claim to be enemies of terrorism has lifted a finger to confront this conspiracy.

It is even more ridiculous when we know that the dialogue with the PLO, which the U.S. Congress members ask to be halted—the dialogue which Washington had to initiate 16 months ago and in which it stated that its Tunis ambassador would be the only U.S. official involved—has not so far made a single positive move, not even toward raising the level of those participating in this dialogue. Consequently, many people have become convinced that the dialogue is no more than a facade or a placard raised in a vacuum. Several months pass before an official round of talks is held within the context of this dialogue. Then, silence and stagnation return. No progress whatsoever has been made, as if the problem which is the topic of this dialogue, can wait for many years.

Were it not for shame and a flicker of hope, we would say that the PLO should put an end to this bogus dialogue, which Washington uses as a long-term anesthetic.

#### U.S. Urged To Continue Dialogue

*NC1206064490 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0335 GMT 12 Jun 90*

[From the press review]

[Text] In an editorial entitled "The Next U.S. Step," AL-JUMHURIYAH says that the Arabs are holding contacts on all fronts to explain the growing dangers of the Middle East situation. They are also attempting to strike the necessary balance in dealing with the parties to the conflict, particularly the PLO.

The paper cites remarks by the leader of the peace mission to the region, former U.S. Senator Percy, that the Palestinians in the occupied territories are living in adverse circumstances. Percy told Israeli officials themselves that it is necessary to accept the coexistence of two neighboring states, the establishment of a Palestinian state in the occupied territories, and negotiations with the PLO and its leader, Yasir 'Arafat.

The paper notes that this solution, which convinced the former U.S. senator, is the same solution advocated in the Palestinian peace initiative. The Arab states also support this solution and Egypt has adopted it as the foundation of its peace strategy.

The paper adds: Washington reports affirm that Bush, who has announced that he is holding important consultations with President Husni Mubarak and that he is determined to continue his efforts to establish peace, is currently assessing the position of the U.S. Administration before announcing the next step. He has become convinced that the new Israeli Government is the most extremist government possible. We hope that the next step will be a step forward and will not result in halting the Palestinian-U.S. dialogue. Rather, it should pave the way for holding an Israeli-Palestinian dialogue as a natural prelude to promoting the peace process.

## Libya

### Al-Qadhdhafi Order Creates 'People's Guards'

*LD1206145990 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Jun 90*

[Text] The supreme commander today issued an order creating the People's Guards. Here is the text of the order:

On the basis of the historic proclamation of the establishment of the people's authority, and
Affirming the creation of the armed people and the abolishing of the people's authority, and
According to Article 25 of the Great Green Document for Human Rights in the era of the masses, and

In accordance with the supreme commander's powers stipulated in Law No. 40 of 1974 and its amendments, and Law No. 35 of 1977, and Law No. 5 of 1978, and Law No. 9 of 1987, the supreme commander has decided:

Article 1: The People's Guards is to be formed from volunteers who have the desire and who always welcome sacrifice and are ready to give and offer, motivated by their profound faith and revolutionary duty, and seeking neither material grants or gains nor titles or posts as they are distinguished from the traditional security apparatuses.

Article 2: Conditions for joining the People's Guards:
1. Ability to discharge the duty.
2. Acquiring the necessary combat training.
3. To show discipline, cohesion, and revolutionary commitment.
4. To revere the affiliation to this corps.
5. Volunteers receive no material rewards.
6. Full time service is not obligatory.

Article 3: The necessary decisions to appoint the commanders of this corps and draw up adequate plans to raise the standard of efficiency of its members are to be taken by the secretary of the ad hoc General Committee for Defense.

Article 4: This order becomes operative as from the date of its issue. All previous orders which do not comply with it are repealed.

Signed: Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, supreme commander.

Issues on 16 Dhu al-Qi'ada, 1399 from the death of the prophet, corresponding to 9 June, 1990.

### USSR's Katushev Arrives in Tripoli 10 June

*LD1006212090 Tripoli JANA in English 1741 GMT 10 Jun 90*

[Text] Tripoli, al-Sayf 10 [10 June] JAMAHIRYAH NEWS AGENCY—Konstantin Katushev, the minister for external economic relations in the USSR, arrived in Tripoli today on a visit to Great Jamahiriyah to attend the festivities of the Libyan Arab people celebrating the 20th anniversary of the eviction of the American forces and bases from the Libyan Arab territory.

### Al-Humaydi Receives Syrian Visitor 11 Jun

*LD1106130290 Tripoli JANA in English 1658 GMT 11 Jun 90*

[Text] Tripoli, June 11, Jamahiriyah News Agency—Major Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi received at noon today Tawfiq Salahah the member of the regional command of the Ba'th Socialist Arab Party in southern Syria who is visiting Jamahiriyya to take part in the celebrations of the Libyan Arab people marking the 20th anniversary of the expulsion of U.S. troops and bases from this part of the big Arab homeland.

During this meeting, which was attended by Majid al-din Nashir the charge d'affaire of the Syrian Arab relations bureau in Great Jamahiriyya, they discussed the bilateral relations between the one Arab people of Great Jamahiriyya and Syria and the means to develop them and strengthen them in all fields of cooperation.

The meeting also discussed a number of issues and new development in the Arab and international arena and they exchanged points of view about them.

### Al-Qadhdhafi Talks With Somalia's Siad Barre

*EA1106222090 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 11 Jun 90*

[Text] Tripoli— Official talks opened here today between the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] and the Government of Libya. The talks, which centered on bilateral political, economic, and social issues, were attended by the SDR president, Comrade Mohamed Siad Barre; the SDR minister of presidential affairs, Comrade Dr. Mohamed Ali Hamud; the director of the rural development program and foreign aid at the Foreign Ministry, Comrade Dirisyh Mohamed Siad; the commander of the Navy and the Coastal Defense Force, Admiral Saad Abdulle Omar, and other officials. Libya was represented by its leader, Mr. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the country's prime minister [title as heard], Muftah al-Ustah 'Umar, the Libyan information minister [title as heard], Dr. Rajab Muftah Abu Dabbus, and other officials.

During the talks, which were held in a fraternal atmosphere, a joint technical committee was appointed to study the issues raised at the talks between the two governments.

The reports add that the SDR president, Comrade Mohamed Siad Barre, was paid a courtesy call at his official residence by the country's prime minister, Dr. 'Umar. The two leaders discussed ways of strengthening relations and cooperation between the two countries, as well as Arab affairs.

The president's press secretary, Comrade Ahmed Hasan Sheikh Safi Cawke, said the SDR president today laid a memorial wreath at the tomb of Maywanids, who was killed by American soldiers at the [word indistinct] base in 1955.

### Al-Qadhdhafi Receives King Husayn's Telegram

*LD1106155690 Tripoli JANA in English 1424 GMT 11 Jun 90*

[Text] Tripoli, June 11, Jamahiriyya News Agency—The leader of the revolution has received a telegram of thanks and appreciation from King Husayn of southern Jordan. This telegram has come in reply to a telegram sent to him on the day of independence of southern Jordan.

### Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Zairean Foreign Minister

*LD0306162790 Tripoli JANA in English 1440 GMT 3 Jun 90*

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Sayf [June] 3. JAMAHIRYA NEWS AGENCY—The leader of the revolution received the foreign minister and personal envoy of the president of Zaire.

### Pilot's Flight Training Program Described

*LD1306012090*

[Editorial report] Tripoli Television Service in Arabic at 1841 GMT on 11 June carries a 50-minute program entitled, "Training the Eagles." The program describes the life at Libyan flight schools, the graduates of which become the pilots and navigators in the Libyan forces.

The program begins with scenes of aircraft, pilots, classes with a flight officer as teacher and instrument panels. The announcer discusses the importance of technology in the modern world and proceeds to note the pilots begin their training on the training aircraft L-39. The video shows of a teaching officer accompanied by a group of students inspecting the aircraft. The teaching officer talks with students about the jet engine used on the Mirage-5 aircraft. Next the video shows scenes of students in the language laboratories studying English. This is followed by video shots of training on practical maintenance of the L-39 aircraft and shots of training on aircraft armament and weaponry. Next shown are shots of training on flight simulators at the schools, followed by detailed explanation of its work. Training on propeller aircrafts, on which the graduates of the secondary schools complete their training at the air bases, is next shown.

The program next switches to video scenes of a MiG-25 aircraft and pilot, with a mechanic inspecting the aircraft. The pilot talks about the aircraft in general terms. The program closes with video scenes of graduates working on weaponry, maintenance, and flight preparations, followed by detailed shots of take-off, flight and landing of MiG-23 aircraft.

## Mauritania

### Cape Verdian President Pereira Arrives on Visit

*LD0706140790 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 6 Jun 90*

[Excerpts] President Aristides Pereira of Cape Verde arrived this morning on our country. He was welcomed on arrival at the airport by Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Redress [CMSN] and head of state, members of the civil and military office of the head of state, the (Omayor), councillors on the Nouakchott municipal council, and members of the Mauritanian delegation accompanying him.

After listening to the national anthems of the two countries and reviewing the military detachment mounted to render honors, President Aristides Pereira was greeted by members of the CMSN, the government, diplomatic corps, and other high-ranking personalities. After this ceremony, the CMSN chairman and head of state accompanied his illustrious guest to his residence amid popular and warm reception. [passage omitted]

It should be noted that during his stay, the Cape Verdian head of state will hold talks with the CMSN chairman and head of state on how to strengthen bilateral cooperation.

## Morocco

### UN Hosts Geneva Talks on Sahara 4-7 Jun

*LD0906171090 Rabat MAP in English 1725 GMT 9 Jun 90*

[Text] Geneva, Jun 9 (MAP)—Special Representative of the UN secretary general for the Sahara Johannes Manz who chaired the first meeting of the UN Technical Identification Commission held here this June 4 to 7 expressed satisfaction at "the encouraging success" of this meeting that was devoted to identify in the people entitled to participate in the self-rule referendum in the Sahara.

Manz acknowledged that the census conducted by Spain in 1974 included some shortcomings and defects, explaining that some names were not properly spelled, some Saharawis on the census lists passed away while others were then refugees do not figure on these lists.

The commission, he said, adopted the reservations and remarks voiced by the Moroccan delegation and decided to remedy the loopholes and update the document. He noted however that the drawing of new lists would not be an easy task expressing hope that the chiefs or tribes would extend the UN Identification Commission maximum assistance.

Manz noted that some Saharan notabilities had not grasped the nature and the object of their trip to Geneva, a fact that prompted the UN Secretary General to exert further efforts to explain the meaning of this technical consultation.

Indeed, it appeared Thursday [7 June] when debates really started that the majority of the 19 sheikhs coming from the Tindouf camps did not know the true nature of their presence in Geneva. Unlike their 19 peers coming from the Saharan provinces, southern Morocco, who were thoroughly informed about the aim of the Geneva meetings, the sheikhs dispatched by the Polisario did not understand what the Identification Commission was about, what is the process sought by the UN and what are the UN objectives.

An old patriarch sequestrated for a long time in the Tindouf camps, Sidiha Ahmed Gardou, told a member of

his own tribe that is part of the Moroccan delegation that the sheikhs were summoned and told "they were going to Switzerland to bring back independence".

The members of the Moroccan delegation attempted to get in touch with their brothers coming from Tindouf, southern Algeria, to help them understand the aim of the Geneva meeting, but the Polisario agents accompanying them spared no effort to prevent such encounters. The Polisario agents have even sent back one of them to Algeria, Sheikh Chibani Ould Mohamed Mahmoud, who clearly showed his determination to have free movements and autonomy of contacts with his relatives who remained loyal to Morocco.

On behalf of the Moroccan delegation, Mohamed Echeikh Biadillah made a statement to the media wherein he expressed thanks to the UN Secretariat General for the perfect organization of the Geneva meeting and satisfaction at the results reached.

"Wisdom has prevailed during the meeting ...and the expected goal reached. Now, it is up to the UNO to study means of updating the lists in light of suggestions and proposals made and we remain ready to bring our contribution to the UNO," Biadillah said.

The spokesman of the Moroccan delegation also expressed satisfaction at this opportunity that enabled people separated for about 15 years to meet each other again.

### Saharan Delegates Reportedly Side With Morocco

*LD0906231490 Rabat MAP in English 1806 GMT 9 Jun 90*

[Text] Geneva, Jun 8 (MAP)—Several members of the 19 member delegation of Saharan sheikhs who came from Tindouf to participate in the UN Technical Identification Commission that convened here June 4 to 7 called on Omar Hadrami, a founding member of the Polisario who returned to the Motherland, Morocco, despite the pressures exerted on them.

The Sahrawis from Tindouf, led by Soulem Abdellahi Amar and Mami Moh Maatallah, warmly greeted Hadrami and recognized that "he had always been a man of principle, a man who had always done good and advocated union" (with Morocco).

The visitors said they were themselves for this union.

### Defectors Claim Polisario 'Currently Very Weak'

*LD0506200990 Rabat MAP in English 1351 GMT 5 Jun 90*

[Text] Rabat, June 5 (MAP)—"We have been misled and detained in the Tindouf camps by force, but today we have returned home fleeing the lies and repression practiced against anyone crying out his attachment to his Moroccanity", said here Monday [4 June] a former member of the Polisario Front.

At a press conference attended by Moroccan and foreign newsmen accredited to Rabat, seven former members of the Polisario who returned to their motherland, Morocco, recently in response to the call of King Hassan II stating that the motherland was clement and merciful Monday shed light on the situation prevailing in the Tindouf camps, south-western Algeria, since the events of October 1988 and reaffirmed conviction that the proposed referendum in the Sahara will undoubtedly confirm the Moroccanity of this southern part of the Kingdom.

Bahana Abdi, a native of the Saharan city of Laayoune, recalled that the Saharan youth's struggle was initialled and primarily directed against the foreign occupying power, Spain, and not against Morocco nor against King Hassan II.

"We were misled right from the beginning. We were supposed to adhere to a students' organization but their genuine goal was to indirectly make us adhere to the Polisario", said former director of the SADR [Saharan Arab Democratic Republic] Prime Minister's office Taleb Ould Houcine.

Echoing Taleb Ould Houcine and Bahana Abdi, the other members of the group, namely Abdallahi Ould Chikhaoui, Baba Ould Balek, Babit Mohamed Salem, Cheuaar Mohamed Mouloud and Kandoud Mohamed have all asserted that they had been misled by the Polisario propaganda and that the royal pardon extended to all those who left the Polisario ranks and returned home was decisive in their decision to reintegrate Morocco.

To a question on the Polisario's military apparatus and on its situation in general, Ould Houcine said it is currently very weak in view of the growing awareness of the inhabitants of the camps and of the vacuum left after the departure of the main organizers of the camps such as Omar Hadrami. "Repression and mistrust are currently prevailing in the camps". Ould Houcine said adding that the Polisario leadership is deeply divided.

Another member of the group confirmed that the Polisario could not launch attacks against Morocco without the logistic backing of the enemies of Morocco's territorial integrity, specifying that the situation has changed for since the inception of the Arab Maghreb Union (UMA) the Polisario no longer gets the logistic and military support formerly extended to it.

Since the tragic events that shook the camps in October 1988 after the Saharan population, which does not exceed 40,000 including children, and the elderly, staged demonstrations to protest over its precarious situation, this population only thinks about one single thing: escape, one of the former Polisario members participating in the news conference said, adding that escape from the Tindouf camps is made either through Mauritania, in the south, through other countries, or through the Moroccan defense walls where those who escape surrender to the Moroccan brotherly soldiers.

Dealing with the ongoing meeting in Geneva of the UN technical commission entrusted with identifying those entitled to participate in the self-rule referendum, the former Polisario members said the census has always been a major hindrance to the UN-sponsored solution unveiling the maneuvers of the Front to mislead the international public opinion and increase the number of the inhabitants of the said camps. They said since 1976, the Polisario has been seeking to mobilize the inhabitants of neighbouring regions including Malians and Mauritanians and even resorts to kidnappings. This was confirmed by Bahana Abdi who said that as a military chief he had been ordered to operate collective kidnappings to distort census data and that he had himself kidnapped about 500 people.

## Sudan

### Government Convoy Reportedly "Annihilated"

*EA1106170990 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 11 Jun 90*

[Excerpts] SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] forces of Zahjan Task Force Four and Mazlum Task Force dispersed an enemy convoy code-named al-Shaddah al-Adha, which was moving from Shambat through Renk with a mission to recapture Melut [in Upper Nile]. The enemy convoy clashed with our forces twice: first on 7 June 1990 at 1700 hours, and the battle lasted for one hour, and on the 8th, SPLA forces of Zahjan Task Force Four and Mazlum Task Force attacked the enemy at its position at Jabal (Bibas) at 12 hours and dislodged the enemy at 13 hours. The enemy was completely annihilated. [passage omitted]

Search is continuing for the armaments thrown away by the fleeing remnants of the enemy forces. More military equipments captured are with the SPLA forces pursuing the fleeing enemy soldiers who are fleeing to Renk. The enemy convoy was commanded by Colonel PSC [passed staff college] Muhammad Hamdan Mahmoud, who fled to Wad Kona with about five to 10 soldiers. More details will follow as soon as they are received.

### SPLA on Al-Bashir Rejection of U.S. Plan

*EA0908181790 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 9 Jun 90*

[Text] The official spokesman of the SPLM-SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Movement-Sudanese People's Liberation Army] today said the movement regretted the refusal of General al-Bashir's military junta to accept the American peace initiative. The junta's rejection of peace talks reveals and exposes their really war-mongering character, for if the junta refuses peace, it can only mean they want to continue the war, and that is most unfortunate for the Sudan.

In a move intended to underline the junta's rejection of the American peace initiative, the junta air-raided several SPLA-held towns, including Torit, the same day they rejected the peace initiative, causing civilian casualties including women and school children.

### SPLA Spokesman Regrets Ugandan 'Interference'

*EA0908130490 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 9 Jun 90*

[Text] The official spokesman of the SPLM-SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Movement-Sudanese People's Liberation Army] regretted the military cooperation between Uganda and General al-Bashir's government. Reliable SPLA sources in Khartoum Army General Headquarters have confirmed that nine Sudanese military personnel headed by a senior military officer arrived at Kampala on Sunday, 3 June 1990. The group is part of a team allegedly to monitor security along the common border.

The truth is that al-Bashir's government has no common border with Uganda. The SPLA has effective control of the Sudan-Uganda border from the Kenyan border east of the Nile all the way up to Kaya on the Zairian border. It is the SPLA that has a common border with Uganda, not al-Bashir.

The spokesman said our Khartoum sources have revealed that the Sudanese Army personnel will be deployed in Gulu, Moyo, and Arua [all in northern Uganda]. The SPLA controls Nimule, Kajokaji, and Kaya, respective towns [in southern Sudan] opposite the Ugandan towns. Where then will the Ugandans deploy their counterpart monitoring team?"

The Sudanese military personnel on the Ugandan border inside Uganda are in reality meant to make reconnaissance on SPLA positions, and the SPLA/SPLM view with concern this use of Ugandan territory for reconnaissance by the Sudanese Army, as it amounts to interference in Sudan's internal wars.

## Tunisia

### Lebanese President Arrives on 2-Day Visit

#### Welcomed by Ben Ali

*LD0906111190 Tunis Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 8 Jun 90*

[Text] Lebanese President Elyas al-Hirawi arrived in Tunis this evening for a two-day working and friendship visit. He was welcomed at Carthage Airport in Tunis by President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali.

### Stresses Relations' History

*LD0806132190 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 8 Jun 90*

[Excerpts] President Elyas al-Hirawi of Lebanon arrived in Tunis yesterday [8 June] evening for a friendly working visit to cover 8-9 June 1990, in the context of a tour to a number of Arab countries. [passage omitted]

At the VIP lounge [at Carthage Airport] President al-Hirawi made a statement to the press in which he said that his visit to Tunisia comes in the framework of a series of visits to a number of Arab countries, expressing his thanks and appreciation for President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali for his support for the cause of Lebanon whether at the Casablanca summit or at the recent Baghdad summit, and underlining the constant stances of Tunisia on the side of the Lebanese people.

He also emphasized the deep and historic relations between Lebanon and Tunisia, from the Carthage civilization until today. He said the Tunisian and Lebanese peoples were associated by strong relations based on a common culture and mutual cordiality.

He further said: I have come to Tunisia to renew these relations, hoping Lebanon will find assistance to be able to remain as it was before, an effective member of the Arab League. [passage omitted]

President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali and President Elyas al-Hirawi last evening held talks in the Palace of the Republic of Carthage, attended on the Tunisian side by Prime Minister Hamed Karoui, Mohamed Jeri, minister, director of the Presidential Office, and Foreign Minister Ismail Khelil. On the Lebanese side, the talks were attended by Dr. Salim al-Huss, prime minister and foreign minister, and ambassador Sohayl Shammas, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry.

An informed source said President Ben Ali welcomed President al-Hirawi and Prime Minister al-Huss and stressed the deep-rooted relations between the two countries and peoples. The source said President al-Hirawi and Prime Minister al-Huss made before the head of state an exhaustive review of the situation in Lebanon and the latest development of events there.

President Ben Ali reiterated the fact that Tunisia stands on the side of the Lebanese people, and its adherence to Lebanon's unity, Arab character and sovereignty on its territory. President Ben Ali also expressed Tunisia's full support for the constitutional legitimacy of this fraternal country, affirming that the al-Ta'if agreement constituted the best framework for resolving the Lebanese crisis and for bringing about agreement between parties. [passage omitted]

### Holds Talks With Ben Ali

*NC1006203290 Paris AFP in English 1755 GMT 9 Jun 90*

[Text] Tunis, June 8 (AFP)—Lebanese President Elyas al-Hirawi asked Tunisian officials on Saturday to help the legal authority he represents by ending Arab interference in the Lebanese crisis, Lebanese sources said.

In talks with President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, he called for an end to aid by unnamed Arab parties to the self-proclaimed government of military leader General Michel 'Aoun, who does not recognize Mr. al-Hirawi's authority and has rejected an Arab plan that facilitated his election.

The new political power "needs political support in Lebanon and diplomatic support outside it," to end the Arab backing of Gen. 'Aoun, he said in a veiled reference to Iraq, which has supplied the general with weapons and other assistance.

Sources close to Syrian-backed al-Hirawi, who is ending a tour of three Arab countries, said he stressed the need for Arabs to provide the president's government with means of intimidation, such as a strike force to be used against Gen. 'Aoun.

They said Lebanon was being emptied and that 100,000 residents had already left after two destructive wars waged by the general—against Syrian troops in Lebanon and the Lebanese Forces militia—and that 300,000 others were about to leave.

Mr. al-Hirawi, who arrived here late Friday from Tripoli, where he met Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi for similar talks, also met here separately with Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi on efforts to restore legal authority in Lebanon.

A decision by Arab leaders at an emergency summit in Baghdad last month to create an international fund for Lebanon's reconstruction has set the stage for resolving the country's economic and financial crisis, Mr. Klibi said.

Lebanon did not attend the summit, taking its cue from Syria, which boycotted the meeting.

Earlier this week, Mr. al-Hirawi held talks in Cairo with President Hosni Mubarak on the amount of military assistance Egypt could extend to rebuild the Lebanese army and Damascus' intact into removing troops from southern Lebanon.

Mr. al-Hirawi was elected on November, but has so far failed to extend his authority over the whole country, where both Syria and Israel maintain troops.

### Receives Chedli Klibi

*LD0906231290 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1145 GMT 9 Jun 90*

[Excerpt] Tunisia-Saada Palace in Marsa, 9 Jun (TAP)—Lebanese President Ilyas al-Hirawi today at the al-Saada Palace in Marsa—the northern suburbs of Tunis—received Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general, in the presence of Lebanese prime minister Dr. Salim al-Huss and the Lebanese permanent representative to the League, Sulayman Farah.

After the meeting, Chedli Klibi and Salim al-Huss held a private meeting.

The secretary general said that he basically discussed with President al-Hirawi and Dr. al-Huss the Baghdad summit, which adopted the challenges to the "national security in general" as its main issue. He pointed out that at the forefront of these security challenges are the Lebanese problems and the Israeli occupation of south Lebanon and what they constitute of "a great challenge to the national security".

Mr. Chedli Klibi added that he found that President al-Hirawi and Dr al-Huss "are satisfied with the resolution adopted by the Baghdad emergency summit concerning Lebanon". He pointed out that that resolution, which was adopted unanimously, was presented by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz, on the name of the Supreme Tripartite Committee.

Meanwhile, the Arab League secretary general pointed out that the talks also included the efforts exerted by the tripartite committee and the important results it has achieved, especially the al-Ta'if agreement. [passage omitted]

### Concludes Visit

*LD1006012190 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 9 Jun 90*

[Excerpt] Lebanese President Ilyas al-Hirawi concluded the visit of work and friendship he paid to Tunisia. An official ceremony was held yesterday evening [9 June] in the Palace of the Republic in Carthage. President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali bid his guest, President al-Hirawi, farewell. [passage omitted]

## Western Sahara

### Algerian Delegation Returns From Geneva Talks

*LD1006203990 Algiers APS in Arabic 0840 GMT 10 Jun 90*

[Text] Algiers, 10 Jun (APS)—On their arrival in Algiers yesterday, the delegation of the Saharan dignitaries representing the Liberated Territories expressed their satisfaction with the conference which was held in Geneva 4-7 June.

The chairman of the delegation, Mr. Souilem Ahmed Ibrahim, stressed that the 38 Saharan dignitaries agreed that the list prepared by the Spanish authorities in 1974 is a basic list, and is the principle base for the referendum in the Western Sahara.

He pointed out that the meeting was a good opportunity for the saharan family to meet again after years of separation.

Mr. Hakim Ibrahim, SDAR [Saharan Democratic Arab Republic] ambassador to Algeria, who received the delegation at the airport, welcomed the positive results of the Geneva meeting and stressed that these results would help the UN commission in pursuing the peace march in the Western Sahara.

In reply to a question about the nature of its future work, the SDAR Saharan ambassador pointed out that the commission would continue its work according to what the UN secretary general would decide after reading the report submitted by his personal representative, Mr. Johannes Manz, about this issue.

The SDAR ambassador also called on Morocco to facilitate the work of the UN commission in order to be able to continue its mission, which aimed at establishing peace and self-determination for the Saharan people.

### Notables Meet Mandela in Geneva, Discuss Struggle

*LD1006100390 Algiers APS in Arabic 0845 GMT 10 Jun 90*

[Text] Geneva, 10 June APS—The historic leader of the African National Congress [ANC], Nelson Mandela, who is on an official visit in Geneva, held lengthy talks with Saharan notables who came from the liberated territories of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR].

It will be recalled that the Saharan notables have attended a working session in charge of preparing a formula for determining the identity of the Saharan voters with a view to organizing the self-determination referendum in Western Sahara.

Mr. Mandela's meeting with the Saharan notables, which took place at the Church Ecumenical Council, was a friendly one attended by a member of the Polisario Executive Committee, Mr. Bechir Mustapha Essaied. Mr. Mandela reiterated during this meeting the ANC's full support for the struggle of the Saharan people for the recovery of its self-determination and independence.

He expressed his firm condemnation of the colonial occupation of the Western Sahara by Morocco.

When Mr. Bechir reiterated to him the invitation to visit the SADR, Mr. Mandela said that he will take the first opportunity to do so. Mr. Mandela stressed, on the other hand, during his talks with the heads of the Saharan tribes, the similarity between the tenacious struggle waged by the peoples of South Africa and the Western Sahara against repression and exploitation.

Cheikh Souaiem, "the head of the delegation of notables, expressed in his turn the great admiration and respect the ANC historic leader has gained among the Saharan people.

## Kuwait

### Amir Accepts Cabinet Resignation 12 *June*

*LD1206101490 Kuwait KUNA in English 0949 GMT 12 June 90*

[Text] Kuwait, June 12 (KUNA)—H.H. the Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah has accepted the resignation of H.H. the Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'ad al-'Abdallah al-Sabah and the ministers, said an amiri decree Tuesday.

The decree stipulated that the prime minister and the ministers remain on their posts until the formation of a new Kuwaiti cabinet.

In his letter of resignation, h.h. the crown prince and prime minister said that the cabinet has passed a number of major legislations and continued to take measures to eliminate the effects of the stock market crisis, activate the economic condition and raise the standard of living for the citizens, since it assumed responsibility in 1986.

He added that despite the challenges and difficulties which Kuwait faced during that period, it supported Arab and Islamic issues particularly the Palestinian problem.

He said, the cabinet tenders its resignation to give your highness the opportunity to take the appropriate decisions and measures to strengthen the role of the National Council in order to perform its duties.

H.H. the crown prince and prime minister thanked h.h. the amir for his confidence in his cabinet that greatly helped accomplish our duties.

### National Council Election 'Proceeding Normally'

*LD1006103490 Kuwait KUNA in English 0900 GMT 10 June 90*

[Text] Kuwait, June 10 (KUNA)—Long queues of eligible Kuwaiti voters Sunday were seen before polling stations distributed in the country's 25 constituencies to elect the new interim national council.

Chairmen of various electoral committees told KUNA that voters were seen waiting even before opening of the ballot boxes at 8 AM local time, (05:00 GMT).

They underlined that security men were present to ensure discipline, which they said was maintained thanks to the awareness of the 62,123 registered voters.

The committee chairmen, some of whom had no time to speak to KUNA because of overwork, said that the voters were not deterred by weather conditions, summer travel preparations and final secondary school examinations.

Voting was proceeding normally and voters were cooperating with security men who were deployed to facilitate the operation.

Kuwait Television started broadcast earlier than usual today to screen live coverage of the polling process in various stations which are located in elementary school buildings.

The ballot boxes close at 8 PM, local time (17:00 GMT) and counting will immediately follow in the same polling state. 348 candidates, of whom 20 are ex-parliament members, are competing for 50 seats in the interim council that will further include an additional 25 members to be appointed by His Highness the Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah. [sentence as received]

The four-year national council is to review past parliamentary experience and discuss future role and functions of the national assembly, according to the Amiri decree issued on April 23.

The biggest number of candidates is in the 8th constituency, Hawalli while the greatest number of registered voters is in the 21st constituency, Ahmadi.

Early results are expected later tonight.

### 62 Percent Turnout Announced

*LD1106,200900 Kuwait KUNA in English 1939 GMT 11 June 90*

[Text] Kuwait, June 11 (KUNA)—The Interior Ministry announced Monday that 38,683 Kuwaiti nationals casted their votes in the 25 constituencies. According to the director of the elections department at the interior Ministry, the figure constitutes 62.28 percent of the total number of registered voters of 62,123-strong.

## Yemen Arab Republic

### Meeting of Forces 'Hostile' to Unity Denied

*JN0606203590 Manama Al Ikhi in Arabic 2040 GMT 9 June 90*

[Text] Aden, 9 Jun (WAKH)—The Republic of Yemen has denied press reports claiming that a meeting of forces hostile to Yemeni unity was held in [name indistinct] Governorate to distribute firearms to them in order to oppose unity.

Aden Radio tonight cited a responsible source at the Yemeni Information Ministry as saying that these reports are unfounded. He explained that a meeting of Islamic ulema and scholars from Yemen and Arab states is traditionally held every year to discuss issues related to contemporary Islamic thought.

The source added that the participants in the meeting held in Sa'dah Governorate have expressed their support and given their blessings to Yemeni unity as a gain for the Arab and Islamic nations.

## $19.4 Million Loan Accord Initialed With Kuwait

*JN1106192790 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 Jun 90*

[Text] A loan agreement was initialed at the Ministry of Planning and Development today whereby our country is to receive a loan from the Kuwait Arab Economic Development Fund worth 5.6 million Kuwaiti dinars, or $19.4 million, to meet part of the cost of the construction of [word indistinct] road.

### Hostage Issue Linked to Al-Asad's Summit Absence

*JN0706143490 Baghdad AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 5 Jun 90 p 2*

["Spotlight" column by Sabri: "More Important Issue"]

[Text] It is accurate to say that no one at the Baghdad summit remembered Hafiz al-Asad or his absence, or bothered to ask about the reasons for his nonattendance. However, now that the summit has achieved a splendid success in the absence of Hafiz al-Asad—we see no harm in raising the question and answering it.

Some brothers said in their reports that Hafiz al-Asad was absent from the extraordinary Arab summit because he did not want to discuss the issue of Lebanon with anyone, and because he does not want to abide by any Arab resolution within the framework of the pan-Arab political and military battle. He only wants to continue his secret dialogue with the United States to reach a direct settlement with the Zionist entity in his own way.

Other brothers believe that al-Asad felt guilty toward Iraq and the Iraqis after all that he did for Iran during the eight years of war. And this made Al-Asad boycott the summit on the pretext of lack of adequate preparation.

What these and other brothers have said might be correct. However, we have a different view on this absence. Hafiz Al-Asad was and is still preoccupied with an issue that is more important, in his opinion, than the Baghdad summit and its pressing pan-Arab issues. The important issue that prevented the president of the Syrian regime from attending the Baghdad summit and to which he, [Vice President] Khaddam, [Foreign Affairs Minister] al-Shar', and rest of his regime have devoted themselves is the release of the U.S. hostages held in Lebanon—or the release of one hostage, at least. The release of one American hostage is more important to Hafiz al-Asad than the pan-Arab security issue, the threats and challenges facing the Arab nation, discussing the international changes, and drafting a unified Arab strategy to face these changes.

If Hafiz al-Asad's condition for visiting Tehran was the release of at least one U.S. hostage, will it be logical for Al-Asad to head for Baghdad and leave this strategic and humanitarian issue unresolved?

The tragedy of all this is that Hafiz al-Asad's bruskering and his regime's role and efforts failed to release one U.S. hostage, while the summit achieved a splendid victory and angered through its resolutions [words illegible].

## USSR Deputy Foreign Minister on Visit

### Received by Tariq 'Aziz

*JN1006195590 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 10 Jun 90*

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today received Vladimir Petrovskiy, deputy foreign minister of the Soviet Union, who is visiting Iraq. During the meeting, they discussed relations between the two friendly countries and ways to promote them in all areas. They also reviewed the latest developments in the region, as well as a number in issues of mutual interest. The meeting was attended by the Foreign Ministry under secretary and the Soviet ambassador in Baghdad.

### Meets With Saddam Husayn

*JN1106194390 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 11 Jun 90*

[Text] Leader President Saddam Husayn today received Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy, who conveyed to the leader president a message from Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev on the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit conference in Washington, as well as the subjects discussed by the summit, especially those of interest to Iraq and the Arab region. President Gorbachev's message also affirmed that the Soviet leadership wants to promote friendly, cooperative relations with Iraq, and that the Soviet Union appreciates the extraordinary Arab summit conference in Baghdad.

Leader President Saddam Husayn then expressed Iraq's eagerness to promote friendship, understanding, and cooperative relations between Iraq and the Arab countries on the one hand and the Soviet Union on the other. His excellency also stated that the extraordinary Arab summit conference in Baghdad dealt with the situation in the Arab region in a serious and comprehensive manner. He stressed its eagerness to defend pan-Arab security and legitimate Arab interests—especially the Palestinian Arab people's rights—against the current aggression.

Leader President Saddam Husayn also affirmed that Iraq, the Arabs, and the PLO had honestly and seriously voiced their good will and real desire for a just peace, and that the Zionist entity and those who support its policies are solely responsible for this level of danger in the Middle East situation. He then asked Petrovskiy to convey his greetings and wishes for success to President Gorbachev. The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the Soviet ambassador in Baghdad.

## Dailies Denounce U.S. Presence in Arab Waters

*JN1006111490 Baghdad INA in English 1010 GMT 9 Jun 90*

[Text] Baghdad, June 9, INA—AL-THAWRAH daily of Baghdad for today denounced the United States stances which ignore the rights of the Palestinian Arab people, its full bias to the Zionist entity and open enmity to the Arabs and their national issues.

A daily article today confirmed that the United States was still practising the policy of guardianship in the region and did not want peace to be established there.

The paper has further clarified that the U.S. seizes all possible opportunities in order to create pretexts through which it passes its anti-Arab resolutions and policies and to push back the process of stability and peace in the Middle East, in service of its rejected interests.

The paper has further clarified that the American hint of severing dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organization comes in realization of demands by the Zionist lobby in the U.S., which began to feel that its entity in occupied Palestine has reached a real impasse and is waiting for what boosts its deteriorated morale and repairs its brittle internal situations.

The paper has further added that this decision comes as a complementary [as received] to the two decisions taken by the U.S. House of Senates (as received] and House of Representatives recognizing al-Quds [Jerusalem] capital for the Zionist entity and using the U.S. veto in the Security Council to abort a draft resolution providing for sending a commission from the United Nations for fact-finding of the deteriorating conditions being lived by the Palestinian nationals inside the occupied Arab territories.

AL-THAWRAH also has called for disclosing all antagonist policies and directives used by America or others which aim at challenging the Arab will embodied by resolutions of Baghdad summit, and adopting a hostile policy towards it.

AL-THAWRAH concluded its article by saying that such exceptional behaviour of a superpower, shedding tears over human rights and peace through its false slogans, means that Washington wants to torpedo peace and assassinate the Palestinian rights and exclude the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people from performing its historic role in the struggle against racial Zionism.

AL-'IRAQ daily of Baghdad has also condemned the United States attitude of supporting the Zionist entity.

In a study published today the paper has touched upon the stances of support which the U.S. offers to the Zionist entity to maintain its continuous aggression against the Arab countries and to help it continue the operations of exterminating the Palestinian people.

The paper has also clarified that presence of the U.S. war fleets in the Arab waters or near to them does not constitute a threat to world security and peace only but also represents an impending danger over the national security.

The study has also confirmed that the United States has provided the Zionist entity with accurate information that helped it carry out its aggression against Tammuz nuclear reactor devoted for peaceful purposes in June 1981.

The study also mentioned that the United States did not stop following a policy of interfering in internal affairs of the Arab countries and resorted to what is more dangerous than that by interfering in affairs of the Arab League and influencing Baghdad extraordinary summit without feeling any sort of shame.

## Paper Views Israeli-U.S. 'Strategic Alliance'

*JN1206085490 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0630 GMT 12 Jun 90*

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Jun (INA)—The newspaper AL-THAWRAH has stressed that the relationship between the United States and the Zionist entity is a firm strategic alliance that cannot be split by the changing circumstances and international alliances.

In an article today under the headline "A Continuous Support," the paper emphasizes that the facts and developments the region has witnessed recently regarding the United States' stands and actions show very clearly that the United States has begun to increase its support for and aid to the Zionist entity more than before.

The paper says: The biased U.S. stands toward the Zionist entity indicate the United States' clear slighting of the Arab nation, its interests, and the requirements of its pan-Arab security, and its constant hostility toward the Arab nation's fateful issues.

AL-THAWRAH points out that the United States is doing its utmost to secure political cover for the Zionist entity's massacres and aggressions against the Palestinian people through its concern about extending aid to finance settlement projects, and through its feverish attempts to abrogate UN General Assembly Resolution No. 3,379 classifying Zionism as a form of fascism and racism.

The paper adds: The U.S. legislative organ, the Congress, has no interest but to appease the Zionist entity and to gain Tel Aviv's friendship. Its unjust resolutions regarding holy Jerusalem and its support for Jewish emigration constitute some of its big support for the Zionist entity.

Concluding, the paper says: The United States' overall resolutions and policies prove that its support for Tel Aviv is continuing politically, economically, and militarily, and that this support will not be affected by the international changes nor will it end as a result of the end of the cold war. This was defined accurately by the Baghdad summit.

## Planning Minister Returns From Poland

*JN1206101890 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0930 GMT 12 Jun 90*

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 12 Jun (INA)—Planning Minister Samal Majid Faraj and the delegation accompanying him returned to Baghdad today following a three-day visit to Poland. [passage omitted]

## Shamir Presents Government to Knesset Plenum

### Gives Address

*TA1306142090 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1312 GMT 11 Jun 90*

[Address by Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir to the plenum of the Knesset in Jerusalem during presentation of government—live]

[Text] Mr. Speaker, distinguished Knesset.

According to Clause 138 of the Basic Law: The Government, on 8 June 1990, I informed the president of the state I had succeeded in forming a government. Consequently, I am honored to present the government to the Knesset and ask its confidence.

Distinguished Knesset, one of the expressions of our democracy's strength is the basic norm whereby a majority decision is binding on the entire public. Hence, the rule a government enjoying a relatively small majority of Knesset members has exactly the same legal validity as a government enjoying a vast majority. In Israel's history, there have been governments with big and small majorities which functioned effectively and credibly, while there also have been governments enjoying big majorities which were fraught with crises that hindered their performance.

The government I am presenting to you today represents the majority of the people and includes many able and experienced forces which have scored successes in many areas. Most of its members have served in previous governments or in responsible positions. It includes all the national forces which have fought and worked for the sake of Eretz Yisra'el, for settlement on all parts of Eretz Yisra'el. It represents all factions of the traditional religious and ultraorthodox communities, as well as vast parts of the cities' and development towns' populations, of old and new rural and pioneering settlements. It seems to me it would be right to say all parts of the government are united in their belief Eretz Yisra'el is a value, not just a piece of land. I know all its members are ready to make efforts to run the state's affairs and serve the public in a problematic and challenging period.

The basic guidelines of the government submitted to the Knesset reflect this national government's goals and policies. The national unity government preceding the government I am presenting to you today lasted some 15 months. When I presented it to the Knesset on 22 December 1988, I pointed out a national unity government was a necessity at that time. I explained that the challenges lying in store for the State of Israel in the next few years required participation of all the forces which want and can make a contribution to attaining the national objectives. I doubt there was anyone who fought and struggled for the sake of a national unity government more than I did. Time and again I spoke in favor of such a government. For its sake I argued with my colleagues in the movement, we gave up partisan positions and advantages, received a lot of criticism—everything for the sake of unity, which I believed was vital to the people and the country at that time.

Unity is not a mechanical thing. Unity necessitates a readiness to make internal compromises, a measure of mutual trust, it calls for adopting a special position toward the outside world, at least as far as fundamental and vital state issues are concerned. To my regret, such an approach was not embraced by some of our partners in the government. The increasing accumulation of mishaps and problems thwarted the outgoing government's ability to perform. Speaking with two voices instead of one clear voice, thwarting the government's policy by its own members, constantly striving to topple the government and replace it with another—all these turned the national unity government into a body whose disadvantages occasionally exceeded its advantages. Anyone concerned with the good of the country and wishing to secure its ability to deal properly with problems and the challenges regrets what happened and is sorry about the serious crisis and the damage to the country's and government's image.

Personally, I am not sorry, and I do not regret the efforts that I, along with my friends, invested for the sake of the unity government. I still believe we need unity, real and maximal unity. Nevertheless, I saw no reason to include inside the government those elements who undermined the national unity government.

I would like to say a few words about the public and legislative activity for reforming the electoral system in Israel. I do not think the electoral system in our country is the epitome of perfection and appropriate to our country in all respects. That is why, in principle, I do not object to the changes if most of the people's elected representatives agree to effect them. I am only afraid that too passionate a yearning for reform and too much opposition to what we have now in the wake of the political crisis of the last few months might lead to hasty action, the good things might be cast aside along with the bad ones, and we will find ourselves trapped in a different, but not necessarily better, system than the current one. Every government system has its advantages and disadvantages. They are all run by people prone to pressures, temptations, and human weaknesses. Even the best system may lead to a stalemate, abused and subject to crisis. Therefore, cool-headedness and the utmost consideration for the special conditions of Israel's life in this generation are called for, and the government system appropriate to Israel should be adopted accordingly.

The first priority on the agenda of the government and the country is aliyah and its absorption. The State of Israel was established and exists for the sake of the entire Jewish people. It is the national homeland of the Jewish people, and every Jew, wherever he may be, can and should find his place in it and live in it as a Jew. That is our raison d'etre. That is why we are overcome with

emotion and the joy of achievement in light of the waves of immigrants coming to our country. A lost limb now is being reconnected to the body of the Jewish people after being separated for some 70 years. Jews who were driven away from their roots to the point where they had no idea what Judaism and Israel were all about. Jews who were not circumcised and did not know the Jewish holidays, are coming to our country and rediscovering their Jewish identity and consciousness.

The edict of the prophet Samuel, that the Glory of Israel will not lie or repent, is materializing before our very eyes. Although the Jew's body was persecuted, injured, and tortured, the Jewish spark in him did not extinguish. The day has come and the spark has been rekindled and is returning to its source in the land of its forefathers. No one will stop this. We will do all we can to absorb each and every immigrant. The Israeli public deserves all the praise and appreciation for showing willingness and volunteering to help immigrants and ease their absorption in all respects. I call on Israel's citizens to keep increasing their involvement for the sake of this important and wonderful mission.

The thousands of immigrants returning to their country made our enemies rise up in arms. I explicitly say our enemies, because anyone rebelling against the immigration of Jews to Eretz Yisrael is hostile to the Jewish people and is acting against the Jewish state. Today there is no doubt whatsoever the question of settling immigrants in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza—we have stated and are reiterating we do not have a policy to direct immigrants to these areas in particular—was a sheer and convenient excuse. The real purpose of the uproar was to prevent the arrival of Jews in Israel.

We constantly tell statesmen and leaders throughout the world: Arab hostility to the very existence of the State of Israel has not yet died down, unfortunately, and the evil design to put an end to its existence has not yet been cast away. We have repeated time and again that neither what they call the occupied territories, what they call settlements, nor the libel about human rights violations are the reasons for the campaign against us. Also, the question of the status and political future of the Arab inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza is not the real problem or the obstacle to peace between Israel and Arabs. All those problems could be solved had there been a true wish to make peace and coexist with the State of Israel. [Heckling by various Knesset members]

The Camp David accords and the Israeli Government's peace initiative include good proposals to that effect. The problem is the Arab countries' opposition to the very existence of Israel. This obstacle can be overcome by them, and them alone, because everyone knows the State of Israel and all its citizens yearn for peace as one needs air to breathe. Anyone who has ever claimed otherwise is telling an unfounded lie. The unprecedented pressure exerted by the Arab countries against Jewish immigration is clear-cut proof their policy has not yet changed. One can only be sorry that Egypt, which established peace with us, a peace we try to promote, joined this campaign and lent a hand to the Arab summit resolutions in Baghdad on this and other issues.

Mr. Speaker, when I presented the national unity government on 20 October 1986 I said, among other things: Economic growth means, first and foremost, creating the conditions that will enable us to fulfill the Zionist goals of the country, primarily aliyah. This means we should concentrate on those changes which will enable new immigrants to live and make a living in Israel. The challenge lies in creating an economic system which will create suitable jobs for people whose professional skills are in demand worldwide. Then, almost four years ago, aliyah was a hope which one had to be prepared for and await its realization. Today aliyah is a fact accomplished and its dimensions exceed all forecasts. Contrary to other countries, Israel never will impose immigration quotas as a means of easing the absorption process. We will be able to deal with the waves of immigration only if we are ready to break conventions and adopt changes, even if they have an adverse effect on parties with a vested interest. Moreover, the absorption of mass immigration is an economic task of the first order. The two main tasks in the absorption of immigration are securing housing for every immigrant family and employing its breadwinners. The government will spare no effort to fulfill those two tasks.

A healthy national economy which assures prosperity to its citizens and is competitive abroad is the main guarantee for social justice, utmost security, and a respectable international standing. Israel's economy requires revision. The enormous changes in the world and the mass emigration from the Soviet Union pose additional challenges to us. All these will call for a big effort from all of us, especially the new government. The economy can and must grow rapidly. It will have to make use of internal resources and foreign investment, but only on the condition that we guarantee its long-term stability and a reduction in government involvement.

The government will take action to cut bureaucratic red tape in the economy. The government's economic activities should be governed by the laws of the state, the Knesset regulations, and macroeconomic decrees. Economic efficiency will be guaranteed by free and true competition, both inside and outside Israel. Thus, the citizens of the country and investors will be assured of a proper remuneration for their efforts.

The government will try to sell its business properties and to use these and other resources to help new and promising economic efforts. For its part, the government will initiate measures to guarantee employment to both old-time citizens and immigrants, it will guarantee housing, particularly to Army veterans and newly married couples and, of course, to new immigrants.

Simultaneously with the absorption of immigrants, the government will see to the underprivileged citizens and will extend to them regular and proper assistance. The

welfare and social services, including education, health, and local authorities, will be extended according to clear and fair laws and regulations.

The government will do everything in its power to reduce unemployment. Only a few years ago, Israel experienced galloping inflation. Although it has been quashed, inflation continues to bubble under the surface and we have to keep on our toes. Unfortunately, despite the prolonged recession and vast inflation, unemployment in Israel still is much higher than in the developed countries which are our target markets. This situation hinders our ability to increase exports and vital international deals to guarantee our economic growth. That is why it should be fought off, and we will fight it off.

Despite the relatively heavy tax burden, state revenues are not enough to meet budget requirements. Hence, we will have to realign our priorities in terms of expenditures to stretch our tiny budget.

The government is committed to peace and to promoting the peace process aimed at real peace between Israel and its neighbors. [Heckling from Knesset Member [MK] Darawshah] The striving for peace and our belief in the blessing inherent in peace does not stem from military weakness or fear of political pressures. We have in the past, now, and in the future stretch out our hand to our Arab neighbors. Those who really want to live in peace with us, we will willingly meet them halfway; to such an end we will take strenuous action. The history of wars and peace treaties evidently shows there is no substitute for a direct dialogue to bring wars and states of belligerency to an end and attain peace between peoples and countries. The first and only peace treaty attained so far with an Arab neighbor could not have materialized without direct negotiations. [Heckling by MK Ramon] That is why we are repeating the call for direct negotiations with each of the Arab countries to attain a contractual and lasting peace. Our call for direct negotiations is not a perfunctory declaration. This is a genuine and sincere call to our neighbors to put hostility and belligerence behind them and come to the negotiating table. Therein their willingness to make peace will be tested.

We categorically reject the notion of an international conference, since this is a means of coercion, not for arriving at an accord. That is why we will not attend such a conference under any condition whatsoever. The Israeli Government signed an international commitment within a framework outlining the way to peace accords. Those are the Camp David accords, which were the basis for the peace treaty signed with Egypt and the peace initiative presented by the Israeli Government on 14 May 1989. Criticism is and has been leveled both at the accords and the peace initiative. We never thought the accords were ideal. They were the result of compromises between various positions. If we abide by their letter and spirit and do not agree to their distortion or to the selective adoption of parts of them, I think they constitute a sufficient guarantee to the country's interests and to peace in the Middle East.

We will continue to act together with the U.S. Government and Arab elements that show a sincere desire for a settlement in order to promote the peace process. There can be no progress toward a settlement and to advance the status of the Arabs of Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza when all the Arab countries except Egypt maintain their belligerence toward us, impose an economic boycott on us, conduct brutal provocations and political warfare against us, assist terrorist operations against us, and fight aliyah.

The last Arab summit in Baghdad made an even more radical imprint on the Arab countries' position toward Israel, and clearly and blatantly exposed unrelenting hostility toward the Jewish state. We neither will accept nor come to terms with a false portrayal of the conflict, as if it was reduced to an Israeli-Palestinian formula which ignores the real danger factor represented by the Arab countries, their resources, and armies. It would be a folly on our part to agree to any concession whatsoever in the area that is Israel's underbelly, being surrounding by a hostile ring of enemies with unprecedented military potential.

Israel's relations with Egypt and the Camp David accords are the peace process' cornerstone and barometer. Relations exist, and that is good, but in contrast there is ample room for improving bilateral ties. Moreover, Egypt can play a key role in promoting peace and materialization of the Camp David accords. The time has come for Egypt to stop wavering and maneuvering between its inclination to peace and the Arab elements hooked on unrelenting hatred. The time has come for Egypt to step forward and take action with us to resume the negotiations on the second part of the Camp David accords.

If President Mubarak needed evidence of what the PLO is and what al-Qadhdhafi's Libya is all about, the terror operation Abu-al-'Abbas' [Muhammad 'Abbas] terrorists planned to carry out on Shabuoth provided the final piece of proof about their essence.

The remaining Arab countries' attitude toward Israel acquires additional importance these days in view of the recent Arab summit in Baghdad. We tried through various channels to relay to some Arab heads of state the message that any kind of move to reduce the state of belligerence toward Israel, such as calling off the economic boycott or the formula equating Zionism with racism, would be welcomed and would positively affect the peace process. Instead, the Baghdad summit passed a series of grave and radical resolutions against aliyah, in support of Iraq's militancy, in support of the PLO and the acts of violence and terror against us, etc. Iraq has now reverted with all its might to the role it had assumed before its war with Iran—that of rejecting peace and objecting to Israel's existence. We are keeping our eyes open to Iraq's acquisition of vast quantities of armaments, including biological and chemical weapons, which it threatens to use against us.

There is no Israeli threat to Iraq. That is the figment of a sick imagination. That is why we reiterate our call to the Arab countries to stop uncompromising hostility and

move toward peace: peace based on coexistence; peace that will bring on its wings prosperity and affluence to all the nations of the region.

We also are calling for an international agreement on the disarmament of nonconventional arms that will eliminate these horrible destructive weapons from the world.

Our peace initiative encompasses all components of a solution of the Israeli-Arab conflict. In other words, strengthening the peace with Israel; resuming Egypt's and the United States' commitment to the Camp David accords; eliminating the refugee camps; ending the state of belligerence with the Arab countries; and establishing autonomy for the Arabs of Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza. The PLO and the status various international elements have accorded it are obstacles to promoting a successful peace process. The government will make unequivocally plain that the PLO and peace are a contradiction in terms. Any action that accords status and legitimacy to terrorist gangs reduces the chances of arriving at an agreement. Furthermore, recognizing the PLO and holding a dialogue with it encourage the continuation of violent and terroristic acts against us, because that is how terrorist leaders interpret the recognition governments accord them.

Some Labor Party leaders have spoken recently in the media in favor of continuing the dialogue between the United States and the PLO. How can they reconcile their support of this dialogue with their opposition to a dialogue between Israel and the PLO? Do they have no choice or alternative other than accepting the PLO's annihilation by stages, starting with a U.S.-PLO dialogue to be followed by an Israeli-PLO dialogue and the establishment of an Arab Palestinian state led by the PLO?

These statements point to a loss of way, to a questioning of our existence's very foundations, to a search for solutions out of despair and panic, and to a loss of faith in the future. I am confident many Labor Party members will rebel against these perversions and take their party back to the path of sanity, faith, and confidence in the justice of our way. [Heckling by the Alignment's Peres, Livni, and others]

We are prepared and are even interested in conducting a dialogue with chosen and legitimate representatives of the Arabs of Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza to promote their status and management of their own affairs. I call on the Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza Arabs not to get dragged away after inciters and people preaching violence. Riots and strikes have not improved their lot or advanced their prospects even one bit. Those who revel in their suffering and use it to their advantage are the PLO's terror men, who travel from one capital city to another spreading illusions which never will come true. It is possible to reach an honorable dialogue and fair settlement which will realize a large number of this population's desires. The government will continue to strive to that end, in spite of difficulties. [Heckling by Darawshah and CRM's Kohen]

Those who chose to tread the path of violence and terror will be firmly dealt with. We have the means and tools to deal with them, and we will not hesitate to use them.

I would like to end this chapter with a renewed heartfelt call on the Arab countries and the Arabs of Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza: Come to a dialogue with us for the sake of peace, the well-being of our children and yours.

Mr. Speaker, the government will give the IDF [Israel Defense Forces], the security forces, Israel Police, and all other security elements guarding our country's security and safety our full confidence and support, as in the past, to enable them to discharge their vital duties. All possible measures will be taken and new ways will be examined to put an end to the violence, attacks on vehicles traveling Israeli roads, to arson committed against forests and property, and to throwing stones at people and cars. Every Jew, every citizen and inhabitant living in any part of Eretz Yisra'el, is entitled to enjoy security and have his life, the life of his family, and his property protected from rioters and saboteurs. We will do everything we can to make sure of it.

Jerusalem: Everything that can be said in human language about Jerusalem has been said by our ancient prophets. In their divine language, they expressed the eternal link between the Israeli people and Zion and Jerusalem. The prophet Isaiah said: For Zion's sake, I will not keep silent, and for Jerusalem's sake, I will not rest until her vindication goes forth as brightness and her salvation as a burning torch.

Unified and united Jerusalem, Jerusalem that is being built and expanded in all directions, is Israel's eternal capital, and is not subject to any negotiations or bargaining whatsoever. The city is open to visitors, pilgrims, and worshipers. The holy sites are more protected and secure than they have ever been in the city's history. The City of David has been and will remain the jewel in the crown of the Israeli people and its state. As the prophet Zechariah said: Thus says the Lord of hosts, Behold, I will save my people from the east country and from the west country; and I will bring them to dwell in the midst of Jerusalem; and they shall be my people and I will be their God, in faithfulness and in righteousness.

We are aware of the changes Israel's Arab citizens have undergone, and their radical tendencies, which are being encouraged by hostile and irresponsible elements. The Arabs of Israel have started on a course which advances their status and rights. [Heckling by Darawshah] The Israeli Government wants to go on pursuing this process based on a feeling of partnership and fairness. Hence, I call on all Arab citizens not to heed the calls of inciters, to expunge them from their midst and isolate them, and not to do anything that might jeopardize the Arab community's status and achievements.

Far-reaching changes have taken place on the international arena in the past year. Divisions between blocs and countries have crumbled, and there is solid hope for a better and more secure future for humankind. This is

great news to the Jewish people, which still are dispersed in various continents and have paid a costly price as a result of hatred and wars. Our people were blessed with another accomplishment upon the opening of the Soviet Union and the Eastern bloc to the exit of our brethren who are yearning to immigrate to Eretz Yisra'el. One East European country after another is resuming relations with us. Special note should be made of the fact every emerging democratic regime decides to resume ties with Israel and to turn its back on radical and PLO elements in the Arab world.

The PLO in the past has enjoyed the support and backing of the totalitarian regimes which have been done away with, and we hope and expect the new democratic regimes to eliminate the remaining presence of the PLO terror organizations on their soil, and to embrace a balanced, responsible policy toward our region, which will help promote a peace agreement.

Unfortunately, the Soviet Union still is holding up the resumption of normal relations with the State of Israel. The Soviet Government's fear of Arab pressure and extortion is very surprising. Far weaker countries have withstood Arab pressure, exposed its insignificance, and have come to no harm whatsoever. We still hope the Soviet Government, albeit its domestic problems and vast challenges, will revise its policy toward our region and adapt it to the current era of openness and soon will decide to resume relations with Israel without making them conditional on political or other issues.

The Arab countries have not yet been affected by the enormous changes in the international arena. Middle East nations still are languishing under tyrannical and oppressive regimes. Radical and opposition political movements threaten the stability of those countries and their regimes. Against this background, many leaders spend vast sums of money to purchase sophisticated weapons, including nonconventional arms, and continue to base Arab unity on the artificial foundation of fostering hatred toward Israel. The conclusion is obvious. As democracy and freedom increases in the Arab world, this will have a positive effect on the chances of peace and stability in this region.

Members of the Knesset, the alliance and friendly relations between Israel and the United States continue to be a cornerstone of Israel's foreign policy. Over the years, unprecedented relations have developed of mutual necessity, cooperation in many and assorted fields, and of friendship between the peoples. We believe Israel is the United States' reliable ally in our region, a complex region fraught with tensions. The strategic cooperation, which has been solidified during the last few years, is a reflection of this position.

Although it is no secret there are some differences between us and the U.S. Administration concerning the peace process, this is in no way surprising, if only because this issue is a question of life or death for us, whereas it is not so for the United States. The root of the differences of view between us stems, primarily, from the U.S. Administration's attitude toward the PLO and the dialogue with it, which, for us, deals a harsh blow to stability and the chances of peace. We are convinced the hopes the administration pinned on that dialogue have not and could not have yielded any positive results. The terror organizations have not met any condition or promise made by 'Arafat, because these run counter to the PLO's essence and raison d'etre. Past experience shows that whenever the Arab countries noticed some kind of crack in the wall of friendship between Israel and the United States, they revived their dreams of aggression against Israel.

We are convinced close and productive relations between Israel and the United States contribute largely to stability in the Middle East. We will do everything in our power to persuade the U.S. Government of our position's justness, and we will strive for maximum understanding and cooperation with it to promote peace in our region. At the same time, we will work hand in hand with the United States to strengthen the alliance, friendship, and cooperation in various spheres, on the strategic level and in implementation of the free trade zone agreement, in close coordination with it in the international political arena.

The government will step up its efforts in Europe to promote Israel's cause, its peace-seeking policy, and its wish for bilateral cooperation. We highly appreciate our relations with all the European countries, including the EC countries, for historical, political, and economic reasons. We hope, in the wake of their past experience, these countries will realize their support for the PLO increases extremism and does not bring peace closer.

Mr. Speaker, although the focus of the Jewish people's history has in this generation returned to Eretz Yisra'el, to the homeland of the Jewish people, many of our brethren still are dispersed all over the planet. We send a message of encouragement and fraternal empathy to distressed Jewish communities in Ethiopia, the Arab countries, Iran, and Syria. We are attentive to their prayers and yearnings, and we do not forget them for even one minute.

The scourge of anti-Semitism has not disappeared or vanished. To our astonishment, it recently has resurfaced in all its magnitude. Together with all the Jewish communities wherever they may be, we must fight this revolting phenomenon to obliterate and extinguish it.

We would like to remind our brothers in the Diaspora of the ancient prayer. And we shall gather from all corners of the earth to our land. We are one people thanks to our glorious tradition and the adherence of our forefathers through the ages to that prayer and to the vision of the return to Zion to renew our independence in the land of our forefathers.

Therefore, we plead with our brothers to immigrate and settle in Israel and share with us in building, developing,

and strengthening the country and fulfilling the visions of our prophets and the prayers of our forefathers.

I would like to mention some domestic affairs. The government will continue to step up its efforts to cut the bloody toll exacted by road accidents, and will examine all possible measures to that end.

The scourge of drugs continues to spread and to exact innocent victims. The government will continue to back the Antidrug Authority and will help it coordinate its activities to fight this plague.

The government will foster science and education in Israel, which are the guarantee for creating a modern and progressive society.

Women are the main pillar of Israeli family and society. The government will endeavor to advance the status and rights of women in general, and of working women in particular.

Mr. Speaker, when the first national unity government was established, the two major partners voiced the hope the unity government would tone down the verbal style of political argument and would prevent verbal violence in our midst. After six years during which unity governments were in power, I cannot say the hope expressed then has been fulfilled. There will always be differences of opinion between political elements, but nevertheless, I reiterate my call on all the parties and circles to keep a proper rhetorical style and mutual respect.

Members of the Knesset, the Israeli people are returning to their land, building their homeland, and going back to their roots. On this point, the prophet Jeremiah says: Hear the word of the Lord, O nations, and declare it in the coastlands afar off, say, He who scattered Israel will gather him, and will keep him as a shepherd keeps his flock. For the Lord has ransomed Jacob, and has redeemed him from hands too strong for him. These verses contain the essence of Israel's history in our generation: Israel's salvation and independence, the ingathering of Israel's communities in Israel, Israel's security, and the establishment of international relations. These eternal processes will continue, God willing, until we attain tranquility, stability, and peace.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I am honored to present to the Knesset the government I formed after having been entrusted with the task by the honorable president of the State. According to Clause 15 of the Basic Law: The Government, I ask the Knesset to express its confidence in the government. Following is the composition of the government and the assignment of duties among its members:

Yitzhaq Shamir—prime minister, minister of labor and social affairs, and minister of ecology and environmental protection;
David Levi—deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs;
Moshe Nisim—deputy prime minister and minister of industry and trade;
Ehud Olmert—minister of health;
Refa'el Eytan—minister of agriculture;
Moshe Arens—minister of defense;
Arye Der'i—minister of the interior;
Zvulun Hammer—minister of education and culture;
David Magen—minister of economics and planning;
Yitzhaq Moda'i—minister of finance;
Roni Milo—minister of police affairs;
Dan Meridor—minister of justice;
Yuval Ne'eman—minister of energy and infrastructure and science and technology;
Yitzhaq Peretz—minister of immigrant absorption;
Refa'el Pinhasi—minister of communications;
Gid'on Pat—minister of tourism;
Moshe Qatzav—minister of transportation;
Avner Sciaki—minister of religious affairs;
Ari'el Sharon—minister of construction and housing.

Thank you.

## Peres Criticizes Shamir

*TA1106151490 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1405 GMT 11 Jun 90*

[Address by Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres immediately following Prime Minister Shamir's speech to the Knesset in a session during which the House's endorsement of Shamir's new government will be sought—live]

[Text] Knesset Speaker: Normally I would have started with a moderate, well-organized speech, were it not for Yitzhaq Shamir, who today continued the instigatory tone from his address against the Labor Party yesterday. I would like to make clear, unequivocal statements: I voted for the Camp David accords, you abstained. I favored pulling the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] out of Lebanon; you objected. I reached an understanding with Jordan; you destroyed it. We ("devised) a peace plan; you harm it. We did more for peace than you, so do not preach to us! We did more for security than you, and now [words indistinct and indistinct heckling by Likud Knesset Member 'Uzi Landau]. For the sake of intellectual integrity, the unity government was established by someone else from the Likud in 1984, not you, but Ari'el Sharon. With you it was impossible to reach an agreement. This time, had Sharon so wished, another unity government would have been formed. Yet on the nature of this government, he decided for you. All this is true, and yet you play dumb and make out as though you are surprised!

The government presented today is shaky, founded on much scaffolding made of clay. Judging by its composition and basic guidelines, the government bears no message of peace—it cannot change anything and it lacks the joy of hope. It is a sad government for both its members and for all of Israel. It is based on the narrowest common denominator of the right-wing parties, and all of its components can present ultimatums day in and day out and demand whatever they see fit: whether it is encroaching annexation, galloping settlement, waning peace, and even a referendum to execute the transfer of Arabs. This is a narrow-based government, yet one

which offers each of its components plenty of room to genuflect. As a result, all its mental processes will be devoted to sustaining itself.

It offers no peace process, unless peace is possible without the Arabs. This is an invention of Mr. Shamir's. The previous peace initiative no longer exists. When the condition for a simultaneous execution of the dialogue with the Palestinians and negotiations with all the Arab countries was presented, it was immediately spelled out that nothing would happen, either with the Palestinians or with the Arab countries.

The government is powerless to effect changes because it is based on parliamentary distortions. There is no agreement to rectify these wrongs—regarding the electoral system or the ruling method—nor will there be any such agreement in the future.

It lacks the joy that comes with hope because its policy will result in fighting with friends and with the political world, and because of it Israel will turn its back on a new economic era in the world, which is becoming economically open and competitive. It will be closed shut to our country.

Mr. Shamir's intellectual slogan is: What's the rush, why hurry? Yet he will guide Israel in the footsteps of lost time!

I regret that certain religious parties have relinquished their banner—the flag of peace, truth, and justice—and that instead of establishing a God-fearing government, they are serving in a government fearful of Sharon.

Let me tell my religious colleagues: You—and I am not talking about Agudat Yisra'el—must prove that there is truth in the Jewish faith, that one's word can be counted on, that peace is no crime, and that one's promise can be honored and fulfilled.

Let me applaud Agudat Yisra'el for striving to erect a bridge between the various camps among the people and for trying to reach some form of dialogue. Yet you remained isolated in the religious camp. The NRP's [National Religious Party] promises for a unity government were on paper only, and Degel Hatora—I am very sorry to say—has yielded its principles. I will not mention SHAS [Torah Observing Sephardim] and Rabbi 'Ovadya Yosef's document.

True, Mr. Shamir is paying lip service to the people's desire for unity. But it was not he who erected the unity government, yet he is shattering unity even in this Knesset. In the name of illusory unity, he wanted to turn the national unity government into a disciplined right-wing government. He seemed to indicate that he was doing us a favor by allowing us into the government, telling us: No, I will not let you in now. He is penalizing us. What is this? Is this your property, your private domain? There is a limit to the abuse of power, just as there is a limit to the lying in all this. He was prepared to offer half the government and half the Knesset the job of a handgun's silencer, a fig leaf, or cheerleaders shouting hurrah to the prime minister. He failed to understand that the moment he sabotaged the peace process, he took away the spirit that kept the government alive and led to its dissolution.

The dissolution of the peace process began with Yitzhaq Shamir's capitulation to Sharon and his fellow constraints ministers in the Likud Central Committee convention, even though he had originally announced that under no circumstances would he give in either to the constraints or the ministers presenting them. The end of the process of dissolving peace came with his bid to make the Inner Cabinet endorse some of the constraints he had earlier rejected. He wanted us to sit in the government and applaud him, implying that peace is insignificant and that the only important thing is that we obey him and evince disciplinary conduct. But to what end? To a government devoid of policy?

We prefer to offer an opposition to a right wing lacking peace, and to provide an alternative in support of a peace process. This is better than being partners in a government broad in scope but narrow in outlook. We are convinced that the dangers for peace, just as the chances for peace, are just around the corner and that so much depends on us. We could have already been immersed in a peace process were it not for the constraints. It would have entailed no capitulation to the PLO. All those who claim that this was the case are lying. It would not have involved *jeopardizing* Jerusalem's integrity. After all, we reunited it and need no moral sermon. This does not even require entering into a territorial discussion. This is not the issue on our agenda today.

That would have required that a minority of ministers in the unity government, headed by the prime minister, adopt the view of the majority of the ministers—including Likud ministers—and accept the composition of a Palestinian delegation without PLO members but which is composed of residents of the territories. This is the truth. We could already have been in a dialogue, yet the constraints, the evasions, and the rejections led to the death of the peace process, and to a deterioration in our relations with the United States. It is not we who are currently destroying your image; for three months you have been personally responsible for that wonderful image of relations so full of trust between us and the United States. You are responsible for the fact that we have missed out on ties with the EEC. These are all your deeds. You are also to blame for the postponement in forming diplomatic relations with the USSR, for the promotion of processes of unification, for an arms race, for inducing threats of war in the Arab world, and for the continuation of the intifadah.

On the other hand, had the dialogue in Cairo come about, involving no substantial Israeli concessions, our relations with the United States would have become closer, the United States would have guaranteed the continuation or perhaps even an increase in aid for Israel's security, for the absorption of immigration in Israel, and would have contributed to the peace process in the entire region. Such a dialogue would have led to

the opening of new options in Europe, which is currently uniting and expanding. It would have allowed for greater exports to Europe, and would consequently have created more jobs for the new immigrants and the young people in Israel. That dialogue would have bred diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and direct flights bringing the new immigrants here. It would have created an opportunity for the intifadah to die out and would have freed vital money to be rechanneled to burning social issues such as education, health, construction, and employment. That dialogue would have created the opportunity for Israel to assume a new role and enjoy a new image in the entire Middle East. Israel, with its academic achievements, with an educated aliyah, could have constituted a medical, engineering, industrial, agricultural, and research mecca in the Middle East for the good of all the inhabitants of the region.

You are a wonderful representative of the world of yesterday, and are blind to the opportunities of today and the chances of tomorrow.

Israel can develop its military potential while simultaneously developing its political initiative. It can prove that the power of logic is not inferior to the use exercise of power.

Aliyah should take primary place in our actions. Toward that end, we should maintain good relations with the Soviet Union to make sure that its exit gates remain wide open. That also requires good relations with the United States, our traditional friend, to guarantee that it does not compete with us in luring immigrants or immigrants with higher education. We could have directed the new immigrants to the Negev and used them to make the southern half of the country—which is crying out for people and where there is no confrontation with other residents—bloom and thus prove that a hostile terrain can be converted into a place offering survival a chance.

We could have directed these people to the country's northern part, to the Upper Galilee, which also needs to be bolstered [by more Jewish settlers]. Jerusalem could have been the main focal point to attract new immigrants and have them settle there.

Knesset Members. The absorption of immigration necessitates an economy founded on increased production and greater exports. To increase production we need more investments. Greater exports need markets. Mr. Shamir's policy will contribute to neither of the two goals. On the contrary: It will only serve to distance them by means of his tone, his modievdi and inaction, by the hopelessness, by his putting blame on others, and by the slandering directed indiscriminately and incessantly outwardly and inwardly. This will not honor you!

We will fight to receive a mandate for the way that is good for Israel not only in words but also in deeds. We will offer a determined opposition to a faulty government. We will provide a clear hope for an Israel full of faith, an Israel of a new tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: We do not have confidence, not even the slightest, in this strange government, which you only pretend to have formed but which you were actually led to form. Deep in your heart, you know that this is a government that does not answer current needs, Israel's hopes, or the problems facing us. You have added another problem, instead of creating a force capable of contending with it. We will not hesitate to tell the truth, and you know that in telling the truth we have a great record. The days of pretense are gone. You have brought sadness upon the people, you have introduced divisiveness into its ranks and instigation into this House. Nevertheless, we will yet win, because we tell the truth as the people feel it, the truth of the times, and the truth of Israel's long heritage and eternity.

## Shamir Refutes Criticism

*TA1100 [44]90 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1847 GMT 11 Jun 90*

[Address by Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir to the Knesset plenum concluding the Knesset debate following the presentation of the new government—live]

[Text] Mr. Speaker, members of the Knesset.

I agree with Knesset Member Yitzhaq Rabin's remarks that the State of Israel is a strong and self-confident country and, just like him, I believe that this country will find the way to absorb the massive wave of immigration coming to us and leading the people to additional achievements in the political, economic, and social spheres. [Heckling by various MK's]

Knesset Member Peres, however, today talked about a sad day. He is sad, and I understand him. He wanted to see himself on my position today, as the man forming the government, and see me as the head of the opposition. But, what is to be done, sir? This is the fate of political struggle. One succeeds one time, and the other succeeds another time. [Heckling by various MK's]

You talk about sadness? The people of Israel are not sad today. You are! Many in Israel are happy today for a government, even if it does not include the Alignment! You are furious, and you are raging with criticism and lashing out. [Heckling by MK Dedi Zucker]

We are to blame for everything! We are to blame for the intifadah, we are to blame for the terror, we are to blame for Europe's hostility, we are to blame for everything, while the Arabs are innocent sheep and not to blame for anything! It is all our fault! That is what your words inferred! That we are to blame! [Heckling by various MK's, speaker calls for order]

Our people do not like that, to use sweet talk to the outside world but rude, raging, and radical language at home. And, if you pursue this path—and this is apparently what is fated to happen—you should know that you will yet experience many sad days.

As for the copyright for the national unity government, I do not want to compete with you on who holds the copyright for this term. However, I remember that in the television debate during the election campaign in 1984 I first voiced the slogan of a national unity government while you ruled it out. You called it a national paralysis government! But when you saw the results of the elections, you changed your mind. [Heckling by MK Ra'anan Kohen]

All the psychological analyses about a Shamir or a Sharon government are pathetic. Leave that to those whose business it is to write words. In all my life I have never done anything that I did not want to do! This is the government Israel needs right now! This is the government that today reflects the views and positions of the majority of the people!

Members of the Knesset, I would propose to all of us and our people tonight to shake free of the numerous arguments voiced here. We have had enough of those! Let us all go back to the main point in our lives at the moment!

I call on all of us, as of tomorrow, to rally together and invest all our efforts and enthusiasm in the holy business of absorbing mass immigration. This is the mission! Over this mission, and only over it, I would also today form a national unity government. Thank you very much!

### Approval by 62-Member Majority

*TA1300/91890 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1930 GMT 11 Jun 90*

[Text] Israel has a government. Yitzhaq Shamir's government was endorsed by a majority of 61 Knesset Members [MK's], including MK's Efrayim Gur, Avraham Sharir, Yigal'el Hurvitz, Zalman Shoval, and Sharon Abu-Hatzera. Fifty-seven MK's voted against it, and MK Avraham Verdiger abstained.

[Begin Knesset Speaker Dov Shilansky recording] The Knesset has endorsed the prime minister's announcement on the establishment of the government and its composition by a majority of 62 in favor, 57 against, and 1 abstention. [end recording]

### Ministry To Accelerate Jewish Settlement of Gaza

*TA1200/13000 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 12 Jun 90*

[Text] The Interior Ministry has been taking measures to accelerate entrance of more Jewish settlers into the Qatif Bloc settlements. Interior Ministry Director General Dov Qefsir reported this during a tour of the region.

He promised to increase the local Jewish settlements' development budgets to improve infrastructure. The Interior Ministry likewise will accelerate the process of planning for Arab settlements in the Gaza District and tighten control over construction standards. Toward this end, additional positions will be added to the Interior Ministry and the Gaza Civil Administration.

### Shamir Presents Ministers, Comments on Peace

*TA1200075090 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 12 Jun 90*

[Text] The prime minister hopes than the unanimity that will prevail in his government will compensate for the narrow parliamentary bases supporting it.

At a ceremony at the presidential residence in which the ministers were presented, Mr. Shamir said that the government is ready for the challenges awaiting it, the most important of them being immigrant absorption. The government will also take action to promote peace and security and improve the economic and social systems.

President Herzog asked the ministers to be attuned to public sentiments and to act for electoral reform, in order to prevent the recurrence of the phenomena which accompanied the establishment of the government.

After the speeches, the ministers raised a toast and were photographed with the president.

Talking with reporters after the ceremony, the prime minister said he is not surprised at the voices emanating from Arab countries, which term his cabinet a government of war. Mr. Shamir added that these voices greatly exaggerate. He expressed the hope that Arab countries will recant, because their stand, more than ours, will determine whether the peace process will be promoted.

### Sharon: No Clarifications to U.S. on Immigration

*TA1200054090 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 12 Jun 90*

[Telephone interview with Construction and Housing Minister Ari'el Sharon by Tzvi Lidar and Avraham Ben-Melekh—live]

[Excerpts] [Lidar] Good morning, sir.

[Sharon] Good morning.

[Lidar] The first thing on our agenda is the attitude of the Arab world and the United States to the immigration issue. What is your reaction to their stance?

[Sharon] The Arab world has always opposed Jewish immigration to Eretz Yisra'el, and it is against this background that bloody clashes have taken place in this area for many years—since the renewed Jewish settlement here, I would say. Therefore, there is nothing new in their present stance. [passage omitted]

[Lidar] Sir, the aliyah issue has again aroused opposition, and we have just heard that even Egypt is warning about the danger of war if the wave of immigration to Israel continues.

[Sharon] Israel and the Jewish people, even before the State of Israel was established, have always insisted steadfastly on their right to immigrate, which is the essence of Zionism. What we are talking about here is the

home of the Jews—the Jewish country—and no one has the right to dispute the right of the Jews to immigrate to Eretz Yisra'el.

[Lidar] Minister Sharon, no one has disputed the right of the Jews and the Israelis. What the United States and the Soviet Union have requested is a clarification saying that we are not directing immigrants to the territories. If no such clarification is forthcoming, the Soviet Union may stop immigration. When will they receive such a clarification?

[Sharon] I do not think Israel has to provide any clarification whatsoever. I think both the United States and the Soviet Union know perfectly well where immigrants settle. Our task is to deal with the absorption of immigrants in Israel and with providing them with employment. One must always remember that Israel is a democratic country whose citizens have the right to live wherever they choose. Israel is not obligated to provide any statements or declarations whatsoever. Both the United States and the Soviet Union know perfectly well where immigrants settle, and there is no need to deal with this matter. Israel does not need any certificate of honesty. Jews come to Eretz Yisra'el, and what I intend to do—and I know this is a most difficult task which will require the work of more than one ministry—is to use the immigrant absorption cabinet which I am to head to coordinate all government activities related to these issues, in order to....

[Lidar, interrupting] Mr. Sharon, we will deal with that in a moment. First this: You said that the United States has not asked Israel for an answer, but it has. I will ask you to join us in listening to this report from Washington in which the U.S. Administration demands an Israeli declaration that its government has no policy of resettling Soviet immigrants in the territories. [passage omitted]

Well, Mr. Sharon, the Americans are demanding an answer.

[Sharon] I think the only answer Israel must give concerns the right of the Jews to immigrate to Israel and the fact that Israel is a democratic state. No secret facts exist nowadays, everyone knows precisely where immigrants settle. All we must do at present is make an enormous, concentrated effort to absorb the immigrants and provide them with employment. And while making this major effort, I also intend to find answers to the problems of soldiers who have just completed their Army service and of young couples.

[Ben-Meleikh] Mr. Sharon, immigrants may not come at all because the Soviet Union needs Israel's assistance to repel the Arab onslaught; it needs your declaration that immigrants are not being sent to settle in Judaea and Samaria. Why not provide them with this assistance?

[Sharon] I am amazed at the media's great effort to deal incessantly with an issue that need not be dealt with, discussed, written about or broadcast. No secrets are being kept from the USSR or the United States. In the contemporary world, everything is forthright and open. I do not think that at the present time Israel has to say even one single word. What we must do at present is act, absorb, settle. Is there anyone in the world or in Israel who can challenge the Jews' right to settle in Jerusalem or anywhere else? Therefore, I suggest you stop dealing with this issue. You, the media, should be the first to drop this issue. Also, our envoys—high ranking as they may be—should stop knocking on doors in various places in the world to ask what the stance of the Soviet Union and the United States will be if Jews settle in one location or another. I regret to say that facts speak for themselves. At present, it is essential to concentrate on immigration. I suggest we stop talking. This is what we should do: stop talking and start doing. There is enough room to settle the immigrants. [passage omitted]

## Columnist Urges PLO Position Against Sea Raid

*JN0706120190 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 7 Jun 90 p 24*

["With Life and People" column: "On the Unsuccessful Naval Operation" by 'Isa al-Shu'aybi]

[Text] It never occurred to me that a long week would pass after the unsuccessful naval operation on the Tel Aviv shore without this show operation receiving the criticism it deserves, not to say harsher reaction, from the Palestinian political leadership, its spokesmen, and those who reflect its views on the various issues.

Had it not been for the few voices that possessed sufficient political courage to openly criticize the operation, we would have thought all manner of things and believed that the Palestinian chain is once again held by its weakest link or that the Palestinian mind is so desperate that the concerned leaders and public opinion are more inclined to abandon the high revolutionary spirit. This spirit had dictated the peace program and opened the door wide to all forces and groups to confront the occupiers in what is now known as the national war of independence.

But the criticism and complaints I heard, the outrage I felt among ordinary people, the articles I read, and the bitter statements and painful and angry reactions by a few people have prompted me to register this critical position, not only of the show mentality that was behind the hijacking of the Italian ship "Achille Lauro" and the unsuccessful landing operation, but also of what seems to be an extensive Palestinian acknowledgement of the nihilism doctrine, though the intifadah had proved that this doctrine was not an ultimate national Palestinian option.

It is totally comprehensible and acceptable that such a naval operation and the subsequent customary media uproar and military exaggerations should appeal to large sectors of public opinion and trigger applause by some popular circles that feel crushed with frustration and inability. This being the case, it is then fully incomprehensible that most of the authoritative Palestinian officials should politically go along with this and show all the confusion—let alone justifications, elusiveness, and craftiness in positions and statements toward this operation, which is tragic by all means and harmful, to say the least.

And today, while the Palestinian leadership is holding a series of meetings in Baghdad, many revolutionary Palestinians and Arabs hope that a responsible political position toward this operation will be announced, not in compliance with U.S. or other demands, but in compliance with the declared program and the open undertaking at the United Nations. The hoped-for position should prevent desperate adventurers from pulling the Palestinian action by its nose to suspicions of terrorism or pushing it to positions of rhetoric and chauvinism, to the slogans of the long popular war, and to other slogans that disappeared with the end of the post-Beirut phase.

It is not enough for the Palestinian leadership to say that it had no knowledge of the operation because, though this would lessen its negative impact, it would also show loose internal discipline that, if allowed to continue, would weaken the credibility of the Palestinian political action—let alone the possibility of raising doubts on the leadership's ability to control its members and force them to abide by the program that was approved by the majority and accepted by the minority thanks to the democratic practice.

Nor is it acceptable that the negative reactions to the operation be deflected by stating that the PLO never said it stopped the war against Israel and signed a truce with it. For, this would give the false impression that such an unsuccessful operation serves as a signal for the resumption of a war that has been without its field for about eight years, or that the sad results of the operation may serve as source of inspiration, capturing the attention of and stirring up all the forces that have not yet adopted this approach.

There is no justification for employing the formidable enthusiasm and great preparedness for sacrifice by many young men to push them in such a manner and on such a large number (18 brave young men) to realize objectives historically known to be difficult to realize, especially through sea attacks. And, by the way, what are these objectives that require all this sacrifice and pain? And what will the national Palestinian struggle gain when a hotel is captured or a swimming pool is controlled and a battle involving civilians breaks out?

The importance of any operation, of whatever kind, does not lie in its direct results but in the possibility and ability to repeat it. Seeing this denial of any involvement, of providing any facilities, and even of knowledge of the operation—whose negative impact has not yet disappeared—we may ask: from which Arab coast will the next operation proceed?

With all this in mind we say that if it is right, a duty, and a responsibility to reject the U.S. demand to condemn the operation as it entails blackmail and humiliation, then it is perhaps more right, and a stronger duty and responsibility of the Palestinian leadership to hold a critical assessment of this policy at the appropriate time. This policy adds more cuffs to the hands of the intifadah, distorts the militant Palestinian image, and, above all, cannot achieve part of what a stone thrown by a child at the face of occupation can achieve.

## PRC's Qin Jiwei Arrives on Official Visit

### Praises 'Good Relations'

*JN1006165190 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 Jun 90*

[Text] Staff General Qin Jiwei, PRC state councilor and national defense minister, and his accompanying military delegation arrived in Amman this afternoon on an official several-day visit to Jordan. He will meet with

senior officials and visit a number of military and cultural sites in the Kingdom.

He was received at Queen Alia International Airport by Staff General Fathi Abu-Taleb, chief of the General Staff, his assistant for intelligence affairs, the Royal Air Force commander, the general inspector, and the PRC ambassador and military attache in Amman.

The guest minister praised the wise leadership of His Majesty King Husayn and noted the good relations and the close cooperation between the people of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the PRC.

He also expressed his and the delegation's happiness at visiting Jordan while it is celebrating the anniversary of the Great Arab Revolt and Army Day. He said he is happy to be able to participate in these festivities.

### Discusses Mideast With Badran

*JN1006123090 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 9 Jun 90*

[Text] Prime Minister Mudar Badran received this morning at his office in Parliament Staff General Qin Jiwei, PRC state councilor and national defense minister, and his delegation. During the meeting, they reviewed the existing friendship and cooperation relations between Jordan and the PRC.

The prime minister expressed Jordan's position, which is for finding a peaceful solution to the Palestine question through convening an international peace conference with the participation of the UN Security Council's five permanent members and the parties to the conflict, including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. He said Israeli belligerence is the obstacle to the peace process, especially since the Israeli Government insists on settling and expanding in the occupied Arab territories.

The PRC defense minister praised the Jordanian Government's stance and its efforts to find a just and permanent solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict. He expressed his country's full support for the Palestinian Arab people's struggle and for their legitimate rights. He added that the PRC supports a just and comprehensive settlement to the Middle East question.

The prime minister expressed the Jordanian Government's appreciation for China's clear and frank support of peace, justice, and fairness. The PRC defense minister expressed his joy that his visit to Jordan coincides with the celebrations of the anniversaries of the Jordanian Armed Forces and the Great Arab Revolt. The meeting was attended by the PRC ambassador in Amman.

### King Reviews Regional Situation

*JN1006123790 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Jun 90*

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn, the supreme commander of the Armed Forces, received Chinese Defense Minister Qin Jiwei and the delegation accompanying him today. His majesty welcomed the guests and noted the growing relations of friendship between Jordan and the PRC. He reviewed the situation in the region and the various challenges that are substantially preventing the achievement of a just and comprehensive peace on the Palestine question, thanks to Israel's expansionist policy. His majesty expressed Jordan's appreciation of China's support for Arab causes, especially the Palestine question. His majesty also expressed appreciation for the delegation's visit to Jordan under the current circumstances.

For his part, the Chinese defense minister expressed gratitude for the hospitality accorded to the delegation during its visit to Jordan. He conveyed to his majesty the greetings of the Chinese president and leadership, and warmly congratulated his majesty and the Jordanian people on the anniversary of the Great Arab Revolt and Army Day. He and his delegation paid tribute to the standards of the Armed Forces, which were observed in the course of field visits and attendance of live exercises.

The Chinese minister also gave his positive impression of Jordan's achievements under His Majesty King Husayn, especially in upgrading the standard of living of the Jordanian people and modernizing the Armed Forces. He referred, in particular, to his majesty's positive position toward world peace and just Arab causes, foremost among which is the Palestine question. He stressed that the world regards his majesty's positions with appreciation and respect, him as a distinguished statesman. The minister extended an invitation to his majesty from the Chinese president and leadership to visit China. His majesty gratefully accepted the invitation and promised to take it up as soon as possible.

The meeting was attended by His Highness Prince Hasan, the prime minister and defense minister, the chief of the Royal Court, the king's political advisor, the chief of the general staff, and the Chinese ambassador in Amman.

### Fatah Denies Infiltration Attempt in South

*NC1106153490 Paris AFP in English 1508 GMT 11 Jun 90*

[Text] Sidon, Lebanon, June 11 (AFP)—The PLO's mainstream Fatah movement on Monday denied it tried to infiltrate Israel's northern border from Lebanon as claimed by the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army (SLA).

Zayd Wahbah, Fatah's political director in Lebanon, told Agence France-Presse his organization "had not conducted an infiltration attempt into Israel," adding that he knew nothing of the alleged operation.

The SLA said on Sunday it had seized three Palestinian guerrillas from the Fatah movement whose mission was to attack Kibbutz Misgav 'Am in northern Israel near the border with Lebanon.

An informed source in northern Israel said the commando unit was intercepted on Saturday by an SLA patrol three kilometers (just under two miles) from the kibbutz, inside in Israel's self-proclaimed "security zone" in South Lebanon.

Fatah has not claimed responsibility for any such attacks since Palestine Liberation Organisation chief Yasir 'Arafat recognised Israel in 1983 and publicly renounced terrorism.

His remarks had marked the start of a U.S.-PLO dialogue that Washington last week has threatened to sever in reaction to a failed bid by a PLO faction last month to attack two Israeli beaches.

Washington was apparently irked by Mr. 'Arafat's failure to denounce the aborted operation, despite a U.S. request to that effect.

Mr. Wahbah said the PLO hoped its dialogue with Washington would continue but added "our patience has limits."

### Calm Prevails After 'Security Violations'

*NC1106052990 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0415 GMT 11 Jun 90*

[Text] According to the latest security reports this morning, calm now prevails on East Beirut's newly created combat lines following extensive security violations. These violations began at midnight, when 'Awn's units suddenly opened heavy and medium machine-gun and tank artillery fire at Lebanese Forces positions between Salome and Mirna Shaluhi. Shells fell in the vicinity of Galerie Khabbaz, while the Galerie al-Ittihad vicinity was subjected to bursts of sniper fire. Several artillery shells landed in the al-Tibbiyah and al-Nab'a areas late last night.

The violations of the truce resumed at midday yesterday and continued until the evening in the al-Nab'a, al-'Inayah Parish, al- Dawrah, Sabat al-Qulay'at, and Bakrih areas.

### Ja'ja' Discusses End of War, Iranian Hostages

*NC1206062190 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 12 Jun 90*

[Text] Lebanese Forces Commander Dr. Samir Ja'ja' has expressed his belief that the war in the eastern area has ended despite the clashes that took place yesterday. In an interview with REUTER, he said that he does not believe that these clashes, which he described as the natural result of two military forces confronting one another, will lead to a renewal of the war.

Regarding the three [as heard] kidnapped Iranians, Dr. Ja'ja' said that the question must be addressed to former Lebanese Forces Commander Elie Hubayqah, who is responsible for this matter.

### Fadlallah on Preparation for Arab-Israeli War

*NC1006073390 Hizbullah Radio of Free and United Lebanon in Arabic 0600 GMT 10 Jun 90*

[Text] [Hizballah leader] Shaykh Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah has stated that preparations are being made at the political and security levels to draw up new maps in Lebanon, launch an Arab-Israeli war, and reshuffle the cards in the Arab and Israeli arenas. Fadlallah emphasized that the political plan in the region now provides for the Lebanese emigration and that there are signs at the political, economic, and diplomatic levels indicating that the plan provides for the emigration of the largest number of Lebanese. The issue then is to empty Lebanon of its inhabitants.

### Discusses Hostage Issue

*NC1006074490 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 10 Jun 90*

[Text] Shaykh Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah has said that resolving the hostage issue has been put on track, noting that the issue now is the distance this train must cover in terms of months or years.

In an interview to be published in Paris tomorrow, he pointed out that the new political circumstances have created a kind of activity to end this issue's period of stagnation.

Fadlallah said the conflict between the Amal Movement and Hizballah will not live long because internal elements in this conflict might prevent it from dragging on much longer.

### Amal's Birri Receives PLO Delegation in South

*NC1006150890 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 10 Jun 90*

[Text] Amal Movement Leader Minister Nabih Birri received a PLO delegation at his headquarters in the South and discussed the situation in Lebanon and the

region. The two sides agreed on the need to avoid any problem that could face the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, to form a preparatory committee representing all areas, and to close the national and Islamic ranks to confront the plots facing the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

## Arab Vigilance Toward Israeli Government Urged

*JN0906154290 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 9 Jun 90*

[Station commentary]

[Text] All signs indicate that Yitzhaq Shamir's new government is a government of war, aggression, and expansion. It has come only to continue Zionist repression, commit further massacres against our Palestinian Arab people, deny the rights of the Palestinian people, reject withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, and impose the de facto policy and the Israeli will on Arabs and the international community.

This government, which includes the most hostile, fascist Israeli symbols, accurately represents the Zionist entity's nature in the willingness of the rapacious Israeli beasts to concoct dangerous conspiracies to devour more Arab lands and establish greater Israel. The Zionist enemy leaders declare this goal day and night and also make hysterical statements that they are trying to achieve that aggressive and expansionist goal at the expense of the Arab rights and existence.

Shamir's new government, which has emerged during critical and difficult circumstances in the Middle East, is based on hostility, expansion, and terrorism which are not concealed by members of that government, such as Shamir, Arens, Levy, Sharon, and Eytan. All these agree that the government has top priorities and programs, including missions that they consider urgent, immediate, and pressing. They are planning to confront the intifadah with more ferocity and violence, to carry out more terrorist actions, to inflict more collective punishments, to expel the Arabs from their lands or force them to leave, to step up the settlement process, to absorb the Jewish immigrants in the occupied Arab territories, and to reject all efforts to advance even minimum attempts at a settlement in the region that may fall short of achieving a just and comprehensive peace.

Thus, as soon as Shamir announced his terrorist and radical government, the stench of the blackmail bargains that led to the formation of a coalition government between the Likud and the rightist and most radical religious parties has begun to spread inside the Likud itself. There are efforts to attract Israeli figures to back the government and vote for it. This an indisputable fact. The current conflict and competition among the wolves over ministerial posts as well as attempts to work out coalition agreements in Israel are explained by the fact that the Zionist enemy leaders, with their different affiliations, gamble only on Arab blood and Arab rights. At the same time, they find factors and circumstances to carry out that goal because the Arabs are divided, weak, and fragmented, and since the Arab arena is confused, has illusions, and is wagering on incomplete, futile, suspect, and capitulatory solutions.

The pan-Arab response to the enemy's insistence on its terrorist and expansionist policy, carried out through Shamir, the Likud, the radical Israeli religious parties, the Labor Party, or the coalition governments, should come only through strengthening the Arab position and its militant pan-Arab pillars and bases, by promoting joint Arab action, and by activating militant Arab solidarity against the Zionist designs, challenges, and plots that do not exclude any Arab.

All the Zionists agree that if Arab policy becomes progressively weaker in the region, they can add a new factor to continuing their aggressive and expansionist policy. When the Arabs realize from facts and experience that their freedom comes from their strength and that their strength comes from their unity, they will be able to put an end to the Israeli arrogance and to respond powerfully to all Zionist attempts to implement strategic Israeli plans against Arab lands, existence, and honor. The Arabs have the ability to deter and confront the enemy and foil its plans if they effectively mobilize their energies in the battle of the major conflict between the Arab nation and the Zionist enemy.

## Al-Asad Inaugurates New People's Assembly

*JN1106160890 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1402 GMT 11 Jun 90*

[Speech by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad at the opening session of the newly elected People's Assembly in Damascus—live]

[Text] Mr. Speaker of the People's Assembly, ladies and gentlemen, members of the assembly, comrades, gentlemen: The commencement of the new term of the People's Assembly marks an important event in our country, which was preceded by broad public participation in the elections. This participation was preceded by campaigning by the candidates in all governorates. Syria experienced many lively days characterized by a dialogue between the candidates and the masses—a dialogue based on the interests, hopes, and aspirations of the public, as well as those of the Arab nation and its nationalist concerns—a dialogue marked by the readiness to convince and be convinced. Throughout, we heard the general public from all walks of life air their views on their expectations of the People's Assembly in its new legislative term. Their opinions reflected their keen interest in the elections and their hopes for their representatives in the highest constitutional body in the land. We also heard and read about the media in the Arab world and beyond—discussing the progress of the election and showing Arab and international interest. Relative to other such experiences elsewhere in the world, there was a heavy turnout of voters. This showed that the electorate that approached the ballot box was aware that it was exercising a right and fulfilling an obligation. Our people have shown themselves to be highly aware with candidates engaging in election campaigns, and the balloting taking place in peace and order.

The sheer number of the candidates and the intensity of competition were symptomatic of a free and democratic

atmosphere. The contestants only vied to win the confidence of the people and to serve the homeland, moved by a desire to reinforce popular democracy—whose foundations we have laid over the years.

I take this opportunity to congratulate the speaker of the People's Assembly, the members of the assembly's bureau, and the deputies on their election and on the trust of the people. I wish them all success in discharging the tasks and responsibilities ahead of them. I also thank the outgoing People's Assembly for the legislation they passed and for their followup action.

The elections were an expression of the people's will that the new house be infused with new blood, and so the balloting brought in 133 new members, which is 70 percent of the 250-member-strong assembly. Once again, I would like to say how pleased I am by the fact that there has been an increase in woman representatives in the People's Assembly. As I said on a past occasion, this increase points to a corresponding enhancement of the national wellbeing. We are dutybound to be elated with a growing role for women in the life of the country. It is one of many indications that point to the soundness of Syria's march and a sophistication of thought.

The returns of the elections have netted the widest possible representation of the people. And now, we see in the assembly hall representatives of the parties grouped in the National Progressive Front [NPF], representatives of workers and peasants, university professors, men of letters, physicians, engineers, lawyers, media people, artists, traders, and representatives of the private sector of the economy.

If these results are any indication, they show that the march of popular democracy in Syria has achieved great strides on the road to progress and entrenchment. These elections have also confirmed that what we have achieved in terms of the implementation of party pluralism is a genuine and advanced achievement which stems from our principles and concern over the nation's interests. This also comes from our interest in making our popular democracy express our national unity.

Brothers: After you won the elections, each one of you became a representative of all the people in this Assembly—because the People's Assembly member does not represent his constituency alone, but represents citizens of all governorates. By exercising his mandate—guided by his honor and conscience—he sets before his eyes the fulfillment of a glorious task, for which he must shoulder his national and pan-Arab responsibility. This is what the people expected of you when they chose you to represent them and their interests and to act seriously to bring goodness, progress, and inviolability to the homeland and nation.

The confidence which the people bestowed on you is precious. There is nothing more precious for any individual than winning his people's confidence, because it is the light that illuminates the path and brings out the objective, the near and far. The individual can then proceed in solid, confident steps which can avoid the accidental mistakes and the obstacles—whether planted by a spiteful and misleading person, or which come as a natural result in the course of action and achievements.

This confidence is an effective weapon which must be properly used through the sincere intentions and endeavors to fulfill our task the best we can. Thus, we will be worthy of this confidence when we seriously contribute to achieving its objectives and advance the popular march in the direction of major national and social objectives, which our Syrian Arab people have fought for and are still fighting for. This confidence is an effective weapon in your hands, and is also a trust which you must safeguard. Use the weapon properly, and safeguard the trust.

The confidence that you were given needs your minds and hands. Prepare both, and do not withhold or refrain from making sacrifices for this people, which are worthy of the greatest sacrifice. [applause] We must also note the fact that you have won this confidence in light of the major popular participation which characterized the election process. We must also note the spirit of friendship and tolerance that marked the activities and relations of citizens—both voters and candidates—during the various phases in the elections, beginning with the publicity campaigns and ending with the voting process in a climate of freedom that was the talk of the people both inside and outside. I hope that we will always preserve this climate, so that we can carry out our duties under it. Naturally, our general awareness of the limits of justice and duty, the objective exercise of justice and duty, and the growing feeling of national responsibility acting all of us inside and outside the government institutions will help us maintain and consolidate the climate of freedom.

Brother members of the People's Assembly: Today you are the legislative authority in the country. The laws you approve will deal with all aspects of the lives of all Syrians. Sound legislation will benefit all citizens directly or indirectly, and wrong legislation will harm all citizens, directly or indirectly. Therefore, we should not deal with any legislation from a narrow perspective and personal or semi-personal interest. You are not responsible for yourselves only, or for a certain sector of our people. You are responsible for the whole people. We can deal with national issues only through a national vision, and law is a national issue. Let us scrutinize and very carefully study the draft laws with our minds and consciences, placing the image of the homeland in front of our eyes. Let us then decide. Only then will we be right, and the people's interest safeguarded.

Responsible scientific discussion is always required during the Assembly's deliberations and studies. If we deviate from that course, we will miss the target, because every issue has its own components. If we discuss any issue apart from these components, or if we increase or decrease these components and add or omit some of them, the issue will deviate from its straight path toward the solution. We then will achieve no solution, but may solve another issue which is not our original one, because the components of the two issues are not the same.

[sentence as heard] This is what we do when our discussions deviate from the objective limits. No one wants to take a road that will not lead to the desired general goal.

Brothers, I stress the need for the People's Assembly to play its role in supervision and control because only in this manner will the Assembly complete the government's duties in this field and help in enhancing the political climate and improving the circumstances of productive work. In doing this, the Assembly will not lessen the government's role as an executive authority, as some people imagine. On the contrary, it will support that role and will complete it, because everyone is trying to serve the country. Serious and fair control is an important element in service. Competition here between the two authorities to improve the political, productive, economic, and cultural climates is essentially a cooperative relationship between the legislative and executive authorities in order to achieve the same goal.

It is natural for the control institutions in general to pay attention to the importance of the methods of control action to achieve the control goals, because harmony between the purpose and the means is inevitable. Control is a national necessity. All sides should cooperate in this area, and no one should see any provocation, humiliation, or harm in it. Let the Assembly exercise control resolutely and honestly based on need and national interest.

Brothers, we will continue to mobilize party action on the basis of pluralism, and we will always search honestly and with a deep sense of national responsibility for everything that may strengthen our internal political structure, because this should be every citizen's goal, wherever he is. Nothing makes people more happy than living in a strong homeland. Nothing is more important than citizens' efforts to build or contribute to building a strong homeland in which citizens live with pride and strength. [applause]

We believe in the importance of front-oriented action. We will enhance the role of the NPF and its parties, and endeavor to promote its formula with a view to making it more powerful and effective. Our ideas will be based on those emerging from the discussions in the party and the NPF institutions. What motivates this is the fact that the front-oriented action has over two decades proved its national credibility and militant feasibility at all levels. It also proved capable of involving large sectors of the people in serving the country and strengthening it in the face of challenges and difficulties, which have been great and numerous since 1970. But these difficulties and challenges failed to stand fast in the face of the national will and national unity, whose backbone has been the NPF and its parties, the popular organizations, and the trade unions and professional associations.

It is only natural for us to believe that the national will, which is based on the citizens' awareness and determination to protect and defend the country against all its enemies and those who have fallen in their traps, is the unconquerable will that can achieve victory.

If our party, popular, and professional organizations comprise broad sectors of the masses, then we must ultimately aim—although this is difficult to realize—to ensure that no citizen in our country should be left without an organization to belong to. The national produce of organized collective action is larger and stronger in all circumstances. Moreover, collective action promotes individual initiative, which, in turn, promotes collective action. However, this process needs awareness and education, and it may take a long time because the people need to believe in it as well as psychologically and mentally accept its requirements.

At any rate, each one of us in this country—whether organizations or individuals—will continue to have an important role to play; we all will contribute to the building of our country and we will always and without hesitation be prepared to exert efforts and sacrifice our blood for the sake of our country, because we want to live in this country freely and honorably, with pride and dignity.

Brothers: The economic pluralism to which we committed ourselves since the beginning of the seventies has proved to be a successful formula for economic action. When we adopted this formula, we firmly believed in its effectiveness, because it opens the door to all citizens' desires. Every citizen can perform his economic activity in the manner he deems suitable among diversified economic patterns. This will enable the country to rally the efforts of all citizens working in the economic field. Therefore, and proceeding from the national interest, we will continue our policy of economic pluralism in its three sectors: the public, private, and mixed sectors. We will also encourage economic growth in these three sectors, as our country needs this.

As we work to build Syria's political, economic, military, and other potentials, we bear in mind that we are part of the Arab nation, and that we are always at the forefront of its battles and bear the major brunt of its trials—given our position in Arab history and geography which dictates a historical commitment that we will continue to exercise incessantly and which has become an integral part of our national and pan-Arab militant existence, and one of the features of Syrian national life. From this premise came our stand on the Arab-Israeli conflict in this contemporary age. From this premise, too, came our stand on Lebanon and our stands on every battle that has a pan-Arab dimension in terms of form or content. We have always sought to adopt our stands on pan-Arab affairs after consulting with our Arab brothers, whenever possible. When consultations are not possible, we are guided by our pan-Arab calculations. On the basis of this national and pan-Arab concept, Syria has responded to the request of the brothers in Lebanon. It exerted efforts and offered sacrifices and continues to do so without expecting or asking for rewards from anyone, and without its enthusiasm dampening, or its determination weakening despite the many serious military and political interventions by large and small countries, particularly the Israeli military aggression on Lebanon in 1982,

the U.S. and NATO military intervention in the same year, not to mention other military intervention in various forms, and unceasing political interference.

Lebanon is an Arab country to which we are bound by the closest bonds of kinship and the closest historical and geographical ties. We are dutybound by a historic pan-Arab responsibility to work by the side of the Lebanese sons to protect Lebanon and defend it under all circumstances, particularly during this tribulation from which it suffers. We must not leave it alone to face the enemies, which covet its land and seek to impose their hegemony on its people.

We must recall that these brothers have neither hesitated nor procrastinated in defending their land and freedom. I must mention that these Lebanese brothers did not procrastinate in defending their land and freedom against the Israeli aggression. They proved to be heroes and gave the best and unprecedented example in sacrifice and martyrdom. They also presented many examples of sacrifices which the Arabs have not experienced since the early Islamic era. They continue to do so until now in spite of the difficult domestic state of affairs. They are carrying out splendid acts of heroism in their wonderful resistance against the enemy which occupies part of southern Lebanon. [applause]

The Lebanese issue has two aspects. An external aspect, represented in Israeli intervention, which seek to attain Israel's designs, and the intervention of many foreign countries. This aspect benefits from the internal conflicts among the Lebanese parties through instigations and attempts to perpetuate these conflicts. The internal aspect is represented by the disagreement among the Lebanese on a suitable form of government and the need to develop the existing form. The truth is that the roots of this disagreement did not begin with the beginning of the current Lebanese civil war, but go back to the first moments of Lebanon's independence. This disagreement became apparent with the beginning of independence, since the seeds were planted during the colonialist era. It is worth mentioning that most of the Lebanese used to support the need to develop the formula based on the Lebanese system. However, disagreement continued to exist over the extent of this development and some of its trends. But this Lebanese majority found itself in approximately one and same position. Small groups in Lebanon remained in favor of the formula as it was, or in favor of changing it, but in a direction that does not serve the unity of the Lebanese homeland, but which puts distance between them and leads to partition. I do not see any need for more details and for dotting the i's, particularly after reaching the recent agreement on a national charter. The Lebanese deputies from all affiliations ratified it, and the overwhelming majority of the popular key sectors approved it. The hope is that those whose position on the national charter is still negative will reassess their stand, since this serves Lebanon's interests in terms of all its sons, and because the national solution is the only possible and safe solution that safeguards stability for all. From the beginning, Syria has always been with all of Lebanon. It cooperates with all the Lebanese forces that abide by the national document, and supports the legitimate institutions that have been formed on the basis of this document.

As always, we will continue to be with all the Lebanese, discriminating only against those who seek to thwart Lebanon's unity and national reconciliation. We will continue to extend backing to Lebanon and its legitimate government as long as is necessary.

It must be said that it will be easier to address the foreign element of the Lebanese question once the internal element has been tackled. This is despite attempts that will be made to perpetuate the foreign element, as it depends for its life and continuity on domestic contradictions. Naturally, it does not serve the interest of the Arabs to direct their efforts in the wrong directions, except if this could not be helped, as sometimes happens. Not infrequently, the Arabs have spent their efforts landing themselves in trouble, with intra-Arab differences being the best case in point. All of us must understand that the international and regional conditions are such that the Arabs cannot afford the luxury of idle dialectics, and that the impending danger is not a localized, transitory one—it is truly a crucial danger. Paradoxically, some of our Arab brothers are now talking about this danger, but their apprehensions do not show in their behavior and actions. Under the circumstances, there is a need for a true Arab awakening to produce genuine Arab solidarity, whereby the Arab nation can secure for itself the peace of mind needed for entering battles not of its own choosing. Historically, nations have tended to stick together upon sensing an approaching danger. Will the Arabs at this juncture be an exception to this human rule, or will they come alive and move on in the natural human context and take the historical initative before it slips through their fingers by virtue of the force of future events and Arab slumber?

At times like these, other nations tend to unite rather than simply close ranks—nations that are not facing the same fateful issues as we are, and do not have territory under occupation or threatend with occupation in the foreseeble future, as is ours. The Berlin wall has been torn down, and here are the two Germanies—approaching unity. Indeed, walls separating West European nations have been torn down, and they are on the eve of building a unionist entity in 1992. Look at all the European nations rallying to unity. Are not we being lax in seeing to our own rights, and lagging behind the international procession? We are fragmented, divided, and inward-looking, while other nations are pushing ahead toward their unity, prosperity, and glory. The Arabs will have to strive for Arab unity, since it is a question of identity and destiny. Pending the attainment of Arab unity, the Arabs must at least realize such effective solidarity that will help them against unforeseen pitfalls. In this context, I would like to salute our brothers in the Yemen who have given precedence to unity over all considerations, who shed grudges, and were moved by an earnest desire to unite the two halves of the country and attained a united Yemen, saying that

they view it as a step on the road to overall Arab unity. In your name and in the name of our people, I congratulate our brothers in the Republic of Yemen on their magnificent achievement, and wish them continued success in the cause of their country's unity and prosperity and their contribution to Arab causes.

Brothers: Israeli ambitions in the Arab land are not to be disputed. Based on this, Israel does not want peace, because peace will restore the occupied land to its owners, and will put in place restrictions preventing Israel from expanding in the future—or, at least, will present difficulties before this expansion. As for the Arabs, they have declared on more than one occasion their desire to establish peace on the basis of the Security Council resolutions. Israel approved these resolutions. Practically speaking, however, it has retracted this approval. Isr'l accepted the international peace conference which was agreed upon in 1973, on the basis of UN Resolution No. 338 that also includes Resolution 242, which held its first session in Geneva in December of the same year under the UN auspices and with the participation of the United States and the Soviet Union. Since that time and up until now, Israel has rejected this conference despite its participation in it and approval of the resolutions.

Israel, essentially, is not for any of the UN resolutions. It only thinks of expansion by way of force. Some thinking and deliberation, however, makes us confident that this expansion by force can only lead to a dead end. This is because the superiority of force has not proven effective in the past. Also, it will not prove to be effective in the future, regardless of who will adopt it. Besides, if we compare facts about the Arab and Israeli situation, we find that the superiority of force will be with the Arabs. Based on this, if we compare the developments of force between the Arabs and Israel since the establishment of Israel, we will find that the difference between the two is being narrowed in favor of the Arabs, whether in terms of individuals or machines. Therefore, today's wars are no longer similar to the wars of the past; they are no longer of brief duration, or of light consequence. Israel still has the technological edge, and can cause the Arabs a disastrous loss of life in war, but the Arabs, given their resources, can inflict equal disasters on Israel. [applause] Here, I am using an analytical, scientific logic, apart from my personal feelings toward an enemy which I certainly do not like. [applause]

Israel still has the technological edge, and can cause the Arabs a disastrous loss of life in war, but the Arabs, given their resources, can inflict on Israel equal disasters. Israel knows this, and knows that its technological superiority cannot prevent an exchange of disasters in case of war, by means of what is available to the Arabs as well as to Israel, and according to the human resources the Arabs possess—which the Israelis lack. So, this exchange of disasters will take a much heavier toll on the Israelis. If the Arabs, then, need peace, the Israelis also need it. Therefore, the Israelis should realize that the Arabs are not talking about peace out of despair, but out of their desire to see peace triumph and rights restored.

Brothers: Whichever way life goes, man will remain its tool on the one hand, and its basis and goal on the other. Man is, therefore, the most important thing in it. If our man is brought up properly, especially in mind and determination, then there will be no fear of invaders, worry of aggression, or doubt about achieving victory. [applause] Let us then bring up the man who is good in mind and body. Syria has made great strides on this road, deriving determination from its heritage and material and spiritual values. Our young generations are nurtured on these values and ethics—on a belief in God and the homeland, martyrdom, courage, the determination to achieve victory, selflessness and love of the people, learning, education, training, justice and duty, and the noble values which must dominate our lives and become part of our minds and souls so that we can be confident about the present and future. [applause and chants]

Until we reach the good season and the abundant harvest, let us salute our militant brothers and sons in Palestine, the Golan, and southern Lebanon, and squeeze their hands with pride.

Once again, I congratulate you for the confidence which the people have bestowed on you. Exercise your powers with decisiveness and fairness, guided by your patriotism. There is no power above you except honor, your conscience, and the people's confidence in you. [applause; al-Asad repeats himself] Exercise your powers with decisiveness and fairness, guided by your patriotism. There is no power above you except honor, your conscience, and the people's confidence in you. I wish you success. Peace be upon you. [applause]

## Paper Urges Arabs To Prepare for Israeli War

*JN1106095,790 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0730 GMT 6 Jun 90*

[Text] Damascus, 11 Jun (SANA)—The newspaper AL-BA'TH has called on the Arabs to prepare themselves to face a war which Israel intends to launch.

In today's comment, the paper says: The new Israeli Government is the most extremist Zionist government, and its program, which is a result of compromises reached among the participating parties, will soon spark war in the region.

The paper attributes the extremism of the new government to the extremist nature of Zionist society as a whole. It says: Talk of doves and hawks, right and left, and advocates of peace or war is nothing but a myth. The Zionist entity is built on clear, declared ideologies, which represent the most extreme forms of racism and bigotry known to modern history, as well as on violating human and international norms and laws.

AL-BA'TH considers the new government a true representative of the racist Zionist society in occupied Palestine and ideally suited to carry out the Zionist plan to establish Greater Israel from the Nile to the Euphrates. The new government speaks with a loud voice about its intentions

without mincing its words or hiding its iron fist in a silken glove as the Labor and coalition governments used to do.

AL-BA'TH says: There are many factors which helped reveal the extent of extremism in the new government's aggressiveness. These include the Arab situation, which is suffering the worst form of fragmentation and division in modern history, and the United States' policy and stands, which provide Israel with everything it needs to accomplish its plans. This is in addition to the flood of Soviet Jewish emigrants which provides Israel with the human resources to enable it to carry out the new stage in its expansionist plan.

The paper concludes by affirming that the Arabs must prepare themselves to face the war which Israel intends to launch, before it is too late, and before they lose more land and rights.

## Israeli Government Policy Continues 'Aggression'

*JN1006074390 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 10 Jun 90*

[From the press]

[Text] Under the headline "The New Zionist Government and the Continued Pursuit of Aggression," the newspaper AL-BA'TH says in its editorial today: Contrary to what some people think, Israel is not concerned with any peace efforts. Israel's prime objective is to secure the arrival of more Jewish immigrants and to maintain the status quo in the region. Israel seeks to maintain the status quo until it completes the marshalling of all elements of aggression and expansion so that it can swallow up further areas of Arab soil.

In its editorial, AL-BA'TH adds: It has become crystal clear that Washington's statements on peace and the need to see it established in the region are no more than sweet talk addressed to the Arabs in particular. At the same time, Washington is providing the enemy entity with everything that helps it adhere to a policy of aggression and expansion.

Concluding its editorial, AL-BA'TH says: We as Arabs are still waiting for practical Arab positions that will put an end to the Israeli and U.S. indifference toward helping regain the legitimate Arab rights in general.

## U.S. Must Prove Credibility on Jewish Settlement

*JN1006084190 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 10 Jun 90*

[From the press review]

[Text] In one of its commentaries, the newspaper TISHRIN comments on the dangers of Jewish immigration and the new Soviet warning against settling Soviet Jews in the occupied Arab territories and says: For the third time, Gorbachev is affirming his unswerving determination to halt Jewish emigration if Israel does not hasten to offer sufficient guarantees that Soviet and East European Jews will not be settled in the occupied Arab territories.

TISHRIN adds: The enemy leaders believe that they can defeat the Soviet policy and continue their pursuit of criminal anti-peace schemes which deny the Palestinian people the right to lead a free and decent life on their national soil.

Concluding, the paper says: The United States has affirmed that it opposes settlement in the occupied Arab territories. What is needed, however, is for the United States to translate this into a tangible reality and also to launch serious initiatives, in coordination with the USSR, to advance the peace process with a view to achieving real and comprehensive peace in the region. It is high time Washington proves its credibility regarding its opposition to Jewish settlement and to apply sufficient pressure on the enemy leaders to make them come to their senses and respond favorably to the will of the international community.

## Media Cooperation Agreement Signed With Qatar

*JN1006094090 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 6 Jun 90*

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' today received Qatari Foreign Minister Mubarak 'Ali al-Khatir. The meeting was attended by Assistant Foreign Minister Yusuf Shakkur. Talks during the meeting centered on the situation in the Arab arena, means to realize Arab solidarity, and issues of mutual interest.

In another development, a media agreement was signed this evening at the Information Ministry between the Syrian Arab Republic and the fraternal State of Qatar. On the Syrian Arab side, the agreement was signed by Information Minister Muhammad Salman, and on the Qatari side by Shaykh Hamad Bin-Suhaym Al Thani, minister of information and education.

The aim of the agreement is to strengthen and develop the various aspects of cooperation between the Information Ministries of the two fraternal countries in all media fields, especially in exchanging news, radio and television programs, and newspapers, and exchanging media experiences and press delegations as well as training cadres to serve the interests of the two fraternal countries and the goals of the Arab nation and pan-Arab causes.

The signing ceremony was attended by a number of ranking officials of the Information Ministries and the Qatari ambassador in Syria.

## Afghanistan

### Ministry Protests Pakistani Helicopter Overflight

*LD1106154890 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 11 Jun 90*

[Text] The Information and Publication Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports that the charge d'affaires of the Pakistani embassy in Kabul was summoned this afternoon to the Foreign Ministry and the following protest note of the Republic of Afghanistan was handed over to him by the deputy head of the First Political Section:

According to reliable information by the security sources of the country, a Pakistani helicopter entered the airspace of the Republic of Afghanistan on the morning of 6 June and after 15 minutes of reconnaissance flight returned to Pakistan from the northeasterly direction of Khowst district.

The Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Afghanistan considers this flagrant aggression by the Pakistani Air Force as an obvious violation of all international norms and standards. It expresses its strongest protest to that country in connection to this violation by the Pakistani Air Force and notes that the consequences of such irresponsible actions will rest on the Pakistani Government.

### Najibullah Decree Recognizes New Party

*LD1106170690 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 11 Jun 90*

[Text] The Presidential Office reports that a decree has been issued by esteemed Najibullah, president of Afghanistan, recognizing the Etafaq-e Mabarezan-Sotha wa Taraqi Afghanistan [Unity of Strugglers for Peace and Progress of Afghanistan] with the following text:

Presidential decree on giving permission to the Unity of Strugglers of Peace and Progress of Afghanistan:

In accordance with the instruction of Article 12 of the law of political parties, permission to become active has been granted to the Unity of Strugglers for Peace and Progress of Afghanistan. The Presidency's Political Parties and Social Organizations Relation Affairs Department should act based on the law on political parties.

[signed] Najibullah, president of Afghanistan.

### Premier Khaliqyar Congratulated by GDR Leader

*LD1006081190 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0427 GMT 9 Jun 90*

[Text] Kabul, June 9, BAKHTAR—Addressed to Fazl Haq Khaliqyar, minister of the Republic of Afghanistan, a congratulatory message on the occasion of his election to this post has been received to Kabul from the prime minister of the German Democratic Republic.

### Prime Minister Addresses Traders, Entrepreneurs

*LD0606081890 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0418 GMT 6 Jun 90*

[Text] Kabul, June 5, BAKHTAR—Prime Minister of the Republic of Afghanistan met today with some national traders and private entrepreneurs.

The meeting was attended by Zakim Shah, commerce minister and the leading boards of the Ministry of Commerce and chambers of commerce and industries of Afghanistan.

Addressing the meeting, the prime minister talked about import, provision and transportation of goods required by our countrymen particularly in the central areas. The prime minister urged the national trader, and private entrepreneur's to fulfill their patriotic and worthwhile role in meeting the people's needs in respect on the supply of foodstuffs and consumer goods and stabilisation of prices in cities including the Kabul city.

Mr. Khaliqyar added that his government will provide all the possibilities for the conduct of commercial affairs. He will expel from the trade sphere those opportunistic elements who prefer their own interests to the people's interests as well as those who by using their power are hampering the trade affairs, will be interrogated.

Later, some national traders and private entrepreneurs on behalf of their colleagues presented their trade problems in connection with the opening of Torkham highway, supply of foreign currency to traders and private entrepreneurs through the Afghanistan Bank and some other problems. The prime minister gave necessary instruction to the responsible officials about the traders problems and called upon the national traders to fulfil their tasks honestly in the interests of our suffering people.

### BAKHTAR Details Military Situation 6 Jun

*LD0606085790 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0421 GMT 6 Jun 90*

[Text] Kabul, June 5, BAKHTAR—Over 130 extremists were wiped out from the battle scenes and (?scores of others) wounded by the Armed Forces of the country during the past 4 days, an authorised military source said to a BAKHTAR military correspondent here today.

The extremists, the Pakistanis and Saudi Wahabis took under their heavy fires a number of security posts in Jalalabad. The governments forces retaliated and cleared 38 enemies.

The extremists attacked the Ismailkhail [name as received], Ya'qubi, Tanai [name as received], Gorbaz and Tower Ghar areas in Paktia province during those days.

The Paktia garrison and the Air Force heavily pounded the enemies and killed 4, extremists [number, punctuation as received] and their associations.

The extremists, Saudi mercenaries and Pakistani military men who took under their heavy fires the surroundings of Qandahar and Qalat cities were beaten by the heavy artillery and Air Force of the country.

Fifty-one extremists were cleared. Also, three soldiers and 2 civilians were killed. Eight soldiers and 7 civilians wounded.

Large quantities of arms and ammunition of the enemy were destroyed.

### Nangarhar Security Situation Detailed 8 Jun

*LD0808061990 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0445 GMT 8 Jun 90*

[Text] Kabul, June 7, BAKHTAR: The Nangarhar Garrison deterred attacks of the extremists, Pakistanis and Saudi mercenaries launched from the eastern direction of that province on the Samarkhel, kanokatarghai [as received] and the Gamberi desert during the past 2 days, an authorised military source said to a BAKHTAR reporter today.

The government forces retaliated and cleared 180 enemies. 4 servicemen and by civilians were killed and a civilian injured.

The extremists took under their sporadic attacks residential areas, in the Jaji Meydan, the Yaqubi, Tani, Gorbaz, Ismail Khel and the Khowst city on June 6. No one was killed or wounded.

The artillery and air forces heavily pounded them and killed 4, enemies.

The source further adds that the extremists, Saudi Wahabis and the Pakistanis attacked the Tower Kotal and Rakwan security posts in Qandahar and Qalat cities. Two servicemen and a civilian wounded. The Armed Forces repulsed the enemy and killed 7 of them.

Large quantities of arms and ammunition of the enemies destroyed.

### Fighting Continues 11 Jun

*LD1106171290 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 11 Jun 90*

[Text] The units and companies of the Armed Forces stationed in Nangarhar Province are mainly engaged in consolidating the positions they seized when pushing back the agents of Pakistan from these regions. Quoting an authoritive source in the Armed Forces the BIA [BAKHTAR INFORMATION AGENCY] military section reports that during the last three days the armed extremists, Pakistani militarists, and Saudi mercenaries have sporadically fired heavy weapons on a number of security posts of Nangarhar garrison. Their positions and firing points were subjected to return air and artillery attacks. Fifty-one warmongers attached to Pakistan were put out of action during the last three days, and three machineguns, two rocket launchers and a truck carrying their arms and ammunition were destroyed. As a result of enemy fire, one of our armed personnel was martyred and four others were injured.

The source adds that the units and companies in Khowst major district enjoy high combat capability and are ready to foil any possible enemy attack.

The enemies of people's peace and tranquility fired sporadically during the last three days on a number of the security posts in Khowst city and on a number of the positions of the units and companies. In order to foil these criminal actions the positions of Pakistan's agents were subjected to retaliatory attacks. As a result, 21 of the joint forces of the enemy were put out of action, and two vehicles carrying arms and ammunition and several light weapons were destroyed. According to the same source, the armed extremists, Pakistani militarists, and Saudi Wahhabis fired, heavy weapons sporadically during the last three days on a number of the security posts located around Qandahar and Kalat cities. In retaliation to these attacks, their firing positions were subjected to attacks by our units and companies. Six warmongers attached to Pakistan were killed, two personnel of our units and companies were injured.

### 1 Killed, 16 Wounded in Kabul Rocket Attack 8 Jun

*LD0806060990 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0440 GMT 8 Jun 90*

[Text] Kabul, June 7, BAKHTAR: A civilian was killed and 16 other wounded as a result of the extremists rocket attacks on the residential quarters of Kabul City today.

A BAKHTAR military correspondent reported that the enemies fired 21 U.S. made [as received] ground-to-ground rockets causing material losses to the people too.

Those wounded were rushed to the hospital. The cluster fragmentation rockets were launched from across the Paghman ranges located on the western part of [words indistinct].

The mines scattered by the rockets were cleared.

According to another report the Kabul police unearthed and seized 16 kgs of explosives and 14 handgrenades imported by the enemies from abroad for organising explosions and subversive activities here. Two ground to ground rockets which were mounted on the Kuh-e Safi for launching on Kabul were spotted, defused and seized.

### Missile Fire Continues

*LD0806062190 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 8 Jun 90*

[Text] As a result of extremists firing seven surface-to-surface missiles at the residential regions of Kabul city, one of our compatriots was martyred today.

The BAKHTAR military section reported these missiles were fired from the western and northeastern directions

of Kabul city. They hit the second, fourth, and fifth wards of the city and caused material damage.

One of the missiles hit a motor vehicle dealership; ten motor vehicles were destroyed by fire.

### Combat Operations Detailed

*LD0906021190 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 15:30 GMT 8 Jun 90*

[Text] The units and sub-units of Kabul Garrison have carried out today military operations in the surroundings of Kabul Province to prevent terrorist actions by the extremists.

The BAKHTAR military section reported that as a result of these combat operations, 72 extremists were put out of action and two weapons and ammunition depots, three reactif sets, and 11 strong enemy positions were destroyed.

Moreover, as a result of crushing air raids, a large supply convoy, consisting of 100 motor vehicles, was eliminated in Jalrez region of Vardak Province.

## India

### Afghanistan's Wakil Arrives for Joint Session

*BK1206053290 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network in English 1600 GMT 11 Jun 90*

[Text] The Afghanistan foreign minister, Mr. 'Abdul Wakil, arrived in New Delhi this evening on a five-day visit. He is accompanied by a high-level 10-member delegation.

Mr. Wakil will lead his country's delegation at the ninth session of Indo-Afghan joint session, which begins in the capital tomorrow. The external affairs minister, Mr. I.K. Gujral, will head the Indian team.

### Meeting Begins 12 Jun

*BK1206103090 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 12 Jun 90*

[Text] The ninth session of the Indo-Afghan joint commission began in New Delhi today. It will examine fresh proposals for economic cooperation and consider measures for doubling trade between the two countries. The external affairs minister, Mr. I.K. Gujral, and the Afghan foreign minister, Mr. Abdul Wakil, are co-chairing the meeting.

Earlier, Mr. Wakil called on Mr. Gujral and their meeting lasted about half an hour.

### Soldiers Kidnapped in Kashmir; Violence Escalates

### Attacks on Army Patrols Reported

*BK1106155590 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Jun 90*

[Text] In the Kashmir Valley, patrol parties of security forces were attacked by the terrorists at a number of places in Srinagar city and Sangrama village today. Two jawans [soldiers] of the security forces were killed and half a dozen received injuries. One terrorist was arrested while he was hurling a bomb at a CRPF [Central Reserve Police Force] patrol party in Jawaharnagar locality of Srinagar. A massive hunt has been launched for the two jawans of the Jammu and Kashmir Armed Police who are missing from the place of their duty near Srinagar and believed to have been kidnapped by the terrorists.

Meanwhile, curfew in Srinagar was relaxed for 13 hours from 0600 this morning.

### More on Attacks on Patrols

*BK1206032290 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 12 Jun 90*

[Text] In the Kashmir Valley, two terrorists were killed and three injured near Bandipura in an encounter with the BSF [Border Security Force] patrolling party. According to an official spokesman, the incident occurred, when the BSF party returned fire after it was fired upon by terrorists. Two AK-47 rifles and 500 rounds of ammunition were recovered from the terrorists. The security forces were also fired upon by terrorists at a number of places in Srinagar and other towns in Kashmir valley yesterday, in which two jawans [soldiers] were killed and about six injured.

In Srinagar today, there will be no curfew relaxation in areas under the jurisdiction of four police stations of Khanyar, Naohatta, Maharajganj and Safakadal because of yesterday's firing incidents by the terrorists. Other areas would have usual relaxation of 13 hours from 0600 this morning.

### 20 Killed, 50 Injured

*BK1206124590 Hong Kong AFP in English 1223 GMT 12 Jun 90*

[Text] Jammu, India, June 12 (AFP) —Up to 20 people were killed and at least 50 injured in Kashmir as Moslem militants stepped up attacks on Indian troopers in this northern state's showpiece city of Srinagar, officials said. Federal and local officials in Srinagar and in Jammu, Kashmir's winter capital, said the casualty reports were related to violence on Monday and Tuesday [11 and 12 June], adding that details of the latest incidents were yet to come in.

"There was a lot of cross firing in Srinagar and some 50 or 60 people were injured on Monday," a senior paramilitary Border Security Force (BSF) source told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE by telephone from Srinagar. He said the injuries occurred on "both sides," but gave no details. Casualty reports from the sniping by Moslem militants in more than one place in Srinagar and security troopers' return fire Tuesday were not yet available. "We are searching for them (the militants)," the BSF source added.

He said the Moslem secessionists, battling for independence from Indian control of the disputed state, sniped or hurled grenades at 10 or 12 places on patrolling CRPF contingents monday, prompting federal troopers to return fire. "The CRPF (Central Reserve Police Force) men are very angry," he said, referring to allegations that federal troopers often avenge the slaying of their colleagues by raiding civilian homes in the curfew-bound Kashmir valley.

Independent witnesses said at least 50 militants were involved in the attacks in Srinagar's Safakadal and several downtown districts in which two CRPF troopers died of gunshot or grenade blast injuries Monday.

Three Indian Army soldiers died in a militant-led ambush in the northernmost district of Kupwara on a government guardpost late Monday while another was killed in Sangrama when the attackers sniped at a military truck.

Independent reports said five bodies in BSF uniform were seen in Kashmir's Jhelum River Monday, but the BSF source was unable to confirm the report, saying it appeared to have been floated by the militants.

Monday, five civilians and two Kashmir police constables were abducted and slain by the militants in one of the biggest attacks in Kashmir state, officials in Jammu said.

Federal paramilitary troopers shot dead two Moslem militants in a gunbattle with the secessionists in northern Bandipore township also on Monday and found two Chinese-made assault rifles and 500 cartridges from the two militants after they were slain in the fierce firefight.

The state administration, which Tuesday relaxed for 13 hours a marathon curfew clamped on the Kashmir valley in January, refused to lift it in several Srinagar districts because of the stepped up violence.

Meanwhile, army soldiers were rushed to the predominantly Buddhist city of Leh, located in Kashmir's strategic Ladakh district, to quell street rioting that flared Monday night between activists of former Premier Rajiv Gandhi's Congress (I) party and local Buddhist politicians, reports said. It was not known why the clashes flared in Leh, the highest Himalayan town in India, but PTI [PRESS TRUST OF INDIA] said the two rival groups fought in the streets and attacked a police station during the violence. Independent sources said at least two Buddhist activists had been arrested. An indefinite curfew has also been slapped in Leh where officials Tuesday described the situation as tense, PTI said.

The Congress (I) Party was a minor partner in the regional Moslem national conference government in Jammu and Kashmir state until it was sacked by New Delhi in January.

The death toll from violence related to the Moslem unrest for Kashmir's independence has crossed the 625 mark this year.

## Sayeed Says Kashmir Accession 'Cannot Be Altered'

*BK1006151490 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 10 Jun 90*

[Text] The home minister, Mufti Muhammad Sayeed, has said that the fact of Kashmir's accession to India cannot be altered. Addressing a series of public meetings near the line of actual control in Kashmir Valley today, he underlined the need of bringing the misguided youths to the national mainstream. He said the power of the gun cannot solve their problems. He suggested that an all-party citizens committee be set up at different levels to act as a bridge between the people and the administration.

Accusing Pakistan of encouraging terrorism in the Kashmir Valley in the name of religion, he asked why Muslims are being killed by Muslims in that country. All India Radio correspondent I.J. Behal, accompanying the home minister, reports that the minister visited remote areas of the valley and listened to the people to have first-hand information about their problems.

## Kashmir Election Result Called Setback for Bhutto

*BK0706065590 Delhi PATRIOT in English 25 May 90 p 4*

[Editorial: "POK: Nawaz Wins"]

[Text] Ms. Benazir Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party has failed to wrest power from the ally of Punjab Chief Minister Nawaz Sharif, the Muslim Conference, in the Pakistan-Occupied Kashmir [POK], despite an unprecedented level of the Pakistan Government's interference. According to unconfirmed reports, the Muslim Conference has claimed 19 of 39 seats for which elections were held as against 13 bagged by Sardar Ibrahim Khan's People's Party. Ms. Bhutto has received a major jolt in the defeat of the PPP [Pakistan People's Party] chief of the POK. This was the third parliamentary election in the POK, first having taken place in 1975 and won by the People's Party in what many observers described as a trial run for the rigging of the 1977 Pakistan elections. The 1985 elections were held on the party basis unlike Gen Zia's guided elections in Pakistan. Sardar Qayyum's Muslim Conference won 16 of 28 general seats but only three of the 12 refugee seats. Six seats are reserved for refugees from the Kashmir Valley and six others for refugees from Jammu Province and other Kashmiris settled in the POK. According to reports in the Pakistan press, the PPP government had a war chest of two billion rupees for the campaign expenditure, vote buying and future horse-trading. The election results have dealt a severe blow to PPP propaganda that it is the only national party in the country. The very tactical decision to hold the elections in the POK, coinciding with the current trouble in the Valley, had even come under attack in the Pakistani press. Not only did the PPP heavyweights, including Mrs. Nusrat Bhutto, campaign in the POK elections, they even went out of their way to capitalise on Premier Bhutto's travels to the Islamic countries to muster support for Islamabad's Kashmir

policy. By hurrying through the elections in the POK Ms. Bhutto obviously wanted to prove that she can out-Zia Mr. Nawaz Sharif when it comes to display of the jihad spirit towards India. The Valley question, which she has kept boiling, figured prominently during the election campaign, but in macho Pakistan the word of Mr. Nawaz Sharif would carry a lot more weight than a woman Premier's promise of a thousand-year war to take Kashmir from India.

### Commentary Hails Results of Bhattarai Visit

*BK1106121790 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1010 GMT 11 Jun 90*

[S.K. Nayyar commentary]

[Text] India and Nepal have finally set aside the aberrations and irritants of the recent past and have decided to normalize relations fully and restore status quo ante to April 1 1987 in trade and transit arrangements. In fact, the relations between the two countries have come on an even keel after lapse of about 30 years. Both the countries, apart from other things, have decided to restore faith and confidence in each other. It was the shaking of faith between the two countries that had created doubts and counter-doubts leading to irritations and shadowing the economic and political relations between them. Thanks to the change of government in Nepal and the restoration of democracy there, the new leadership has realized the importance of restoring unique age-old relationship between the two countries.

The joint communique signed in New Delhi yesterday after three days of deliberations provides for reopening of land, customs stations for the movement of goods between the two countries and reactivating the 15 transit points which were in operation earlier. The agreement, which has been welcomed widely by the people of both the countries, is an outcome of Mr. K.P. Bhattarai's five-day visit from June sixth to June 10th at the invitation of the prime minister, Mr. V.P. Singh. The talks covered bilateral, regional, and international issues of mutual concern in a most cordial and friendly atmosphere. The way the negotiations went, they characterize age-old ties and shared values of the two countries in economic, social, cultural, and religious spheres. The two leaders repeatedly reaffirmed their desire to normalize the unique friendly and brotherly relations between the two people, impart to them new dimensions and dynamism and elevate them to ever rising levels of cordiality.

The happy note of the communique is the adherence and respect of the two governments for the principles of sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity, national independence, nonuse of force, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and peaceful settlement of all disputes. Neither side will allow activities in its territory that will be prejudicial to the security of the other. The two countries shall have prior consultations with a view to reaching mutual agreement on such defense related matters which in view of either country could pose a threat to its security. Pending finalization of a comprehensive agreement covering all aspects of bilateral relations, the two prime ministers have agreed to restore status quo ante to April first 1987 in the relations between the two countries. The two governments will take all necessary steps, including issue of administrative orders, notifications, ordinances, to restore that status quo ante. It is hoped that a new era of cooperation between the two countries, particularly in the sphere of industrial and human resources development, will be for the benefit of the two people.

The Government of India in the field of trade has agreed to import primary products from Nepal by exempting basic customs duties as well as by removing quantitative restrictions. India will provide access, free of basic custom duties and quantitative restrictions, for all manufactured articles containing not less than 65 percent of Nepalese or Indian materials on a case-by-case basis. This will help boost Nepal's trade with India. Earlier, the manufactured articles were required to have 80 percent of Nepalese or Indian materials in those items. India will also allow 50 percent of tariff concession on MFN [most favored nation] rate of import duty on goods with 40 percent of the Nepalese material, and as a goodwill gesture, India has also agreed to export items which are restricted or channelized for export from India. Restoration of refund of excise duty to Nepal and supplies of coal and coke will also be resumed.

Nepal in turn has agreed to take steps such as restoration of tariff preferences to Indian goods, inter-alia exemption of additional customs duty and basic customs duty on imports of primary products on reciprocal bases. Tariff preferences for third country goods would not be as such detrimental to the tariff regime for Indian exports. There will be removal of Indian nationals from the ambit of the work permit scheme and Indian nationals in teaching profession will now be placed at the same footing as Nepalese in regards to terms and conditions of employment. Removal of restrictions on Indian currency and restoration of Indian vehicles registered in Nepal are among other facilities announced for restoration of relations.

### Bhattarai on Significance of Accords With India

*BK1206034290 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 12 Jun 90*

[Text] The Nepalese prime minister, Mr. K.P. Bhattarai, has said that the restoration of status quo ante with India and other measures agreed to during his New Delhi visit will help mitigate the economic sufferings of the people. He was speaking at a reception hosted by the Nepal-Bharat Maitri Sangh [Nepal-India Friendship Society] in Kathmandu last evening. The leader of the Nepalese Congress, Mr. Ganesh Mann Singh, members of the cabinet, and the Indian ambassador, Mr. S.K. Sinha, were among the distinguished gathering present on the occasion.

### 'Arafat Special Envoy Brings Message for Singh

*BK1006090590 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network in English 1600 GMT 7 Jun 90*

[Text] Palestinian President Mr. Yasir 'Arafat's special envoy Mr. Sulayman al-Shurafa' reached Delhi today with a message from Mr. 'Arafat for the prime minister, Mr. V.P. Singh. Mr. al-Shurafa' called on the external affairs minister, Mr. Inder Kumar Gujral, today and exchanged views on the developments in the Middle East and matters of bilateral interests.

### 7 Jun Punjab Strike Passes 'Peacefully'

*BK0706162590 Delhi Domestic Service in English 15:30 GMT 7 Jun 90*

[Text] In Punjab, today's bundh [strike] called by some factions of Akali Dal, All India Sikh Students Federation, and some other organizations passed off peacefully.

According to an official spokesman in Chandigarh, the impact of the bundh was felt more in the border areas of Amritsar, Tarn Taran, and Batala, while it was comparatively less in areas like Hoshiarpur, Pathankot, Jullundur, Nangal, and some parts of Ferozepore and Faridkot Districts. The banks and essential services like power, water supply, and hospitals functioned normally. The spokesman said no major untoward incident has been reported since this morning. Terrorists, however, indulged in sabotage of railway tracks at three places on the main line and four places on the branch line last night. Damages to the railway tracks were immediately repaired. The spokesman said the major effect of the bundh was felt on shops and private and commercial establishments.

### Virendra Verma Appointed New Punjab Governor

*BK1006092490 Delhi Domestic Service in English 08:30 GMT 8 Jun 90*

[Text] Mr. Virendra Verma, a Rajya Sabha member, has been appointed governor of Punjab. A press communique issued by the Rashtrapati Bhavan [President House] today said that he will also hold additional charge as administrator of the Union Territory of Chandigarh. The appointment will be effective from the date Mr. Verma assumes office. The communique also says that the president has accepted the resignation of the Punjab governor, Mr. Nirmal Kumar Mukherjee.

## Iran

### UK Continues Efforts To Resume Diplomatic Ties

*LD1106211090 Tehran in English to Europe 1900 GMT 11 Jun 90*

[Text] Will Britain accept logical terms? Comments by a member of the British Parliament and [the fact that] a parliamentary delegation from that country has been commissioned to travel to Iran in an effort to seek resumption of severed Tehran-London relations have shown that officials of the European country are continuously trying to resume diplomatic ties with Iran. However, the British continue to ignore the explicit terms of the Islamic Republic of Iran [IRI]. Robert Hicks, while introducing himself as a member of the United Kingdom team scheduled to travel to Iran, said that the situation is very suitable in Tehran and we have been asked to proceed to Iran in case further indications are seen. Also Peter Temple Morris, a member of the Foreign Relations Commission of the British House of Commons, in his conversation with the state-owned British radio, said: There is an interesting desire in Britain that establishing ties with Iran and cooperating with it is needed. Without any reference to the terms laid down by the Islamic Consultative Assembly for resuming Irano-British ties, Temple Morris merely alluded to recent comment of Iranian president, and noted: References of the Iranian president and the decision of the Islamic Consultative Assembly and also [word indistinct] is something logical.

Meanwhile THE SUNDAY TIMES, in yesterday's issue, wrote: The British Foreign Office has authorized a delegation of four British MP's to travel to Iran for resolving the issue on the death verdict of Salman Rushdie and to open the way for talks between the two countries. THE SUNDAY TIMES, in its report, has not given any indication about acceptance of Iranian parliament's terms by the British Foreign Office. These series of comments by British officials come at a time when Iran has already given preconditions for resuming ties, as has been explained by its leader, Ayatollah Khamene'i, President Hashemi-Rafsanjani, and the Islamic Consultative Assembly. In his latest speech delivered last week, Ayatollah Khamene'i pointed out that the preconditions for the resumption of diplomatic ties are clear-cut condemnation of Salman Rushdie and the severance of protection given to him by the British Government. Perhaps, the lack of explicit mention by the British Members of Parliament of the terms laid down by the IRI had come on the following assumption: A visit of the parliamentary delegation to Iran is not necessarily tantamount to the resumption of diplomatic ties. Although interpretation of this assumption is a task of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, and in the event the deputies chosen by the Iranian nation deem so, the trip of the British parliamentary delegation to Iran will become ("fanciful"). But the Islamic Republic will consider the possibility of the resumption of ties only when the terms of a resolution of the Islamic Consultative Assembly are duly met.

### Paper Calls for U.S. 'Proof' on Iranian Hostages

*NC1106113590 Paris AFP in English 1115 GMT 11 Jun 90*

[Text] Tehran, June 11 (AFP)—The United States should supply Iran with "concrete proof" to support its assertion that four Iranians seized in Lebanon in 1982 have died, the newspaper Kayhan International said here Monday.

U.S. officials in late May announced they had informed Iran that according to their inquiries the four men had been killed. The U.S. initiative was described in Washington as a goodwill gesture toward Teheran following its assistance in securing the release in April in west Beirut of U.S. hostages Robert Polhill and Frank Reed. But Iranian authorities quickly contradicted the report and said they had received information that the four were still alive.

"The American go[illegible]ment has been quick in announcing that the Iranian hostages are dead and that nothing can be done about them," the English-language Kayhan said. "To just say that they are dead is not enough. Some concrete proof should be given."

Iran has accused the Lebanese Forces Christian militia of kidnapping the four Iranians, including Mohsen Mussavi, charge d'affaires at the Iranian embassy in Beirut, in July 1982.

Fifteen Westerners are currently believed held in Lebanon, several by pro-Iranian Shiite factions.

## Palestinian, Lebanese Islamic Leaders Visit

### Velayati Meets Palestinian Imam

*LD1006214290 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Jun 90*

[Text] Shaykh Tamimi, Friday imam of the al-Aqsa mosque and prominent Palestinian clergymen, met today with Foreign Minister Velayati. According to IRNA, Shaykh al-Tamimi, who is in Tehran to commemorate the first anniversary of the demise of the great leader of the Islamic revolution, Imam Khomeyni, may God's mercy be upon him, said that the Muslim people of Palestine are present in the arena of Islamic anti-Zionist resistance and the Islamic awakening movement is surfacing everywhere. All the solidly united people have arisen in unison and are sacrificing their lives, possessions, and children along the path of the uprising. He added that the Islamic revolution of Iran shook the world of Islam and awakened people from the slumber of ignorance and negligence. By following the Islamic revolution of Iran and the leadership of the imam of the ummah, right now, Islamic culture is present everywhere with the slogan: God is great.

At this meeting Foreign Minister Velayati pointed with special concern to His Eminence Ayatollah Khamene'i, esteemed leader of the Islamic revolution, and his support for the Islamic revolution of Palestine. Velayati said that the Islamic revolution and the uprising of the Muslim people of Palestine has brought glory and greatness to Palestine's Muslims. It can be easily claimed that whatever has been achieved up to now has not been due to the compromising initiatives of those who claim they are the leaders of the Palestinian uprising. Everything has been achieved to the blessings brought by an Islamic uprising and the steadfastness of Muslim Palestinian men, women, and young persons. The Islamic Republic of Iran considers it its duty to give all-round, fully-fledged support to the uprising and struggle of the Muslim Palestinian nation. It will act on this religious obligation, just like it has in the past.

### Receives Islamic Leaders

*NC1106185590 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 11 Jun 90*

[Text] This morning Foreign Minister Dr. Ali Akbar Velayati received Shaykh 'Abd-al-'Aziz 'Awdah and Dr. Fathi al-Shaqaqi, two of the leaders of the Palestinian Islamic movement.

During the meeting, the latest developments in the Islamic world and the Palestinian intifadah in the occupied territories were discussed. The two leaders briefed Dr. Velayati on the development of the intifadah and the Palestinian people's steadfastness in the face of barbaric Zionist attacks, which are taking on new dimensions everyday.

Dr. Velayati reiterated the support of the government and people of Iran for the Palestinian people, both inside and outside occupied Palestine.

[Tehran IRNA in English at 1806 GMT on 11 June 90 carries a report on Velayati's meeting with Sahykh Sha'ban which includes Sha'ban's comments on the anniversary of Imam Khomeyni's death: "Head of the Islamic Tawhid [Unification] Movement of Lebanon Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban met with Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati here Monday [11 June].

[The Lebanese leader expressed condolences on the demise of his eminence the late Imam Khomeyni and said "we all mourn this great tragedy." He also briefed Velayati on the current situation in Lebanon and the regional developments."]

### Khamene'i Receives Group

*LD1106192190 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Jun 90*

[Excerpts] His Eminence Ayatollah Khamene'i, esteemed leader of the Islamic revolution and the vali-ye amr [guardian of the cause] of the Muslims, this morning, in separate meetings with leaders of several Islamic and struggling Palestinian and Lebanese Muslim groups, termed faith and belief in Islam as among the most important characteristics of the recent movement of the heroic and struggling people of Palestine, and said: The resistance of 10 young Muslim Palestinians can create more fear for Israel than hundreds of Arab summit conferences. The establishment of the center of resistance with[illegible] occupied Palestine, and the emphasis which Palestinian strugglers place on Islam are factors which separate the Islamic uprising of Palestine from past movements.

At these meetings, the eminent leader received separately the leaders of the Palestine Islamic Jihad, the

commander in chief of the People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP], and also the leader of Lebanon's Islamic Unity movement. In the course of these meetings His Eminence Ayatollah Khamenei's issued some valuable guidelines.

The vali-ye amr of the world's Muslims said that belief in Islam and the continuation and strengthening of resistance within the occupied Palestinian lands are two fundamental elements needed for the realization of the miracle of the victory of the Islamic revolution of Palestine and liberation of noble Jerusalem. [passage omitted]

The esteemed leader of the Islamic revolution emphasized the helplessness of Arab leaders and the futility of their efforts in international forums to prevent the emigration of Jews to Palestine, and said: The hireling Arab and reactionary leaders do not have the power to protest against the United States, and their outward protests are also ineffective in the United States and with the Jerusalem-occupying regime.

The vali-ye amr of the Muslims said that treason against Islam and the aspirations of the oppressed and homeless Palestinian people are the result of resistance based on material values and their separation from Islam and the Koran. He added: Resistance without belief in God and Islam will only result in uniting with reactionaries, and in compromising and cooperating with Israel. [passage omitted]

The esteemed leader continued: The victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran was a divine miracle which has a chance of being repeated in occupied Palestine. Today, all global blasphemy is standing up against the Islamic Republic so as to put out the burning flame of the pure Islam of Mohammad—may God's peace and benediction be upon him and his scion—or to lessen its luster. But, the Muslim, alert, and awakened nation of Iran is standing opposite them fearlessly, because we believe that through piety and belief in God it is possible to defeat the enemy.

According to this report, Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban, a prominent and resistant Sunni 'ulema of Lebanon and leader of the Islamic Unity Movement of Lebanon; Shaykh 'Abd-al 'Aziz 'Awdah, a prominent Palestinian clergyman; Dr. Ibrahim Fathi al-Shaqaqi, a leader of the Islamic Jihad Movement of Palestine; Ahmad Jibril, commander in chief of the PFLP; and Shaykh As'ad al-Tamimi, a Palestinian clergymen and former Friday imam of the al-Aqsa mosque, in their meetings with His Eminence Ayatollah Khamenei's expressed their condolences on the occasion of the first anniversary of the demise of the great leader of the Islamic revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic. They also considered that his [Khamenei's] guidance during the past year has instilled renewed life in the body of the world ummah of Islam, notably the Muslim people of Palestine and Lebanon. They termed the struggles of the Islamic republic of Iran against global arrogance, especially the great Satan, the United States, and its illegitimate child, Israel, as a strategic posture. They explained that waging a jihad and moving along the path of God are the foundational elements of the Islamic revolution, and added: The hearts of young Palestinians, committed intellectuals, and the world's suffering, deprived, and oppressed, beat with the name and thought of Islamic and revolutionary Iran, and they consider themselves as the true followers of the vali-ye amr of Muslims and leader of the world's Muslims.

### Al-Tamimi on Hajj Demonstrations

*LD1106192890 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 16:30 GMT 11 Jun 90*

[Text] Shaykh al-Tamimi, former Friday imam of the al-Aqsa mosque who is visiting our country, today in an interview with the external broadcasting unit of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran explained his views about the hajj and Palestine questions. In connection with the impact on Muslims of slogans calling for the need to confront Israel, and liberate Palestine [chanted] during disavowal of infidels demonstrations, he said: This divine slogan was very effective—pilgrims from other countries, after their return from their pilgrimage had some positive things to say about the greatness and anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist spirit of the Iranians' demonstrations, and in truth, Iranian pilgrims made the reactionary Arab leaders tremble with fear because the latter do not want America and Israel to be cursed by the world's Muslims during the hajj ceremonies.

The former Friday imam of the al-Aqsa mosque, with regard to the reason behind the [Saudi] Arabian regime's opposition to the dispatch of Palestinian pilgrims to the hajj, said: Today, reactionaries and superpowers are terrified by the Palestinians and they consider Palestinian Muslims to be the embodiment of resistance and power.

### Jihad Leader Warns Jewish Immigrants

*NC1906190490 Tehran International Service in Arabic 17:30 GMT 9 Jun 90*

[Text] A leader of the Islamic Jihad in Palestine who is currently in Tehran has warned about the new wave of Soviet Jewish immigrants to occupied Palestine. He said: We will teach the immigrant Jews from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe an unforgettable lesson. Fathi Ibrahim al-Shaqaqi, spokesman for the Islamic Jihad, said that in the wake of the bloody Sunday massacre, our brothers killed a Zionist Soviet immigrant in Jerusalem, and this will be the fate of the other Zionist immigrants.

Al-Shaqaqi said that the victory of the Islamic revolution has had a profound influence on the formation of the Islamic Jihad. The vanguards of the Islamic Jihad were inspired in all their actions by Imam Khomeyni's teachings. It should be recalled that al-Shaqaqi was detained for four months in Egypt after writing a book in which he

emphasized that Imam Khomeyni's line is the Islamic solution and the alternative. He said that the intifadah that derives its resolve from godly springs cannot be defeated by enemies.

### Oman Offers To Host Iran-Iraq Summit

*LD0808104190 Tehran IRNA in English 0951 GMT 8 Jun 90*

[Text] United Nations, New York, June 8, IRNA—Oman has announced its readiness to host a summit meeting between the Iranian and Iraqi presidents. According to news sources at the United Nations, an Omani diplomat met with the U.N. chief Javier Perez de Cuellar Thursday [7 June] and informed him of Oman's proposal to host Iran-Iraq summit.

A spokesman for the Omani mission at the United Nations confirmed that Ezzat Bin Sabil Alzatghani [name as received] met with the U.N. secretary general Thursday but declined to give further details.

Iranian President Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani told a press conference in Tehran Wednesday [6 June] that he would meet the Iraqi president provided that the meeting entailed successful results. Hashemi-Rafsanjani also emphasized the role of the U.N. secretary general in the negotiations and termed the U.N. Security Council Resolution 598 as a good basis for settlement of differences.

A spokeswoman for the U.N. secretary-general told IRNA that she had heard of the news but that she was not in position to confirm it.

### Ships To Make First Muscat Port Call Since 1979

*LD0908211190 Tehran IRNA in English 0800 GMT 9 Jun 90*

[Text] Bandar-e Abbas, Hormuzgan Prov., June 9, IRNA—Two navy destroyers departed for Muscat Friday afternoon [8 June] on a three day military visit. The visit taking place within the framework of friendly ties between the two countries, is the first since the culmination of the Islamic Revolution in Iran in 1979. "Alborz" destroyer sailed away from the first naval zone of Bandar-e Abbas off the Hormuz Strait and "Bayandor" from the second naval zone of Bushehr at the Persian Gulf in a special ceremony.

### Nurbakhsh Leaves for OPEC Meeting in Vienna

*NC1206081290 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 12 Jun 90*

[Text] Mr. Nurbakhsh, minister for economic affairs and finance, left for Vienna this morning at the head of a delegation to participate in the 11th session of the OPEC Ministerial Council Fund. According to the Central News Unit, the fund's performance in the past year and programs to be undertaken in the future will be discussed at the session.

### Vahaji Holds Talks With Indonesian Counterpart

*LD1106195290 Tehran IRNA in English 1737 GMT 11 Jun 90*

[Text] Tehran, June 11, IRNA—Visiting Indonesian Minister of Trade Arifin M. Siregar held the first round of talks here today with his Iranian counterpart 'Abdul Hoseyn Vahaji.

Terming Tehran-Jakarta trade and industrial ties as "good", the two sides exchanged views and explored new grounds for expansion of mutual relations. They agreed that exchange of commercial and industrial experts, taking part in each others' international trade fairs and setting up committees to follow up mutual issues would play an effective role in expansion of mutual trade exchanges.

Siregar heading a 12-man delegation comprising officials of public and private sectors arrived here Sunday night for a four-day visit.

### Fada'iyan-e Khalq Statement on Arab Summit

*LD1106194590 Clandestine Radio of the Iranian Toilers in Persian 0230 GMT 11 Jun 90*

[Statement issued by the Central Committee of the Iranian Fada'iyan-e Khalq Organization—Majority Wing, CCIFKOMW]

[Text] The expression of opinion by the Arab summit in Baghdad, to the effect that the Arvand Rud belongs to Iraq, is irresponsible and biased.

Dear compatriots! During the past few days, two important events took place in connection with the disputes between Iran and Iraq. On the one hand, the president of Iraq, Saddam Husayn, by sending letters to Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the Islamic president, making some proposals—the contents of which have not been revealed—has asked for direct talks and a meeting between the two regimes' presidents in order to solve their problems. The Iranian side, in a positive approach, has replied to the letters and has studied the possibility of the said meeting. On the other hand, the Arab summit in Baghdad, by issuing a statement, expressed support for the Iraqi claim on Arvand Rud. However, neither the Baghdad summit nor the recent Iran-Iraq initiatives has released any news on the fate of over 100,000 Iranian and Iraqi POW's in both the countries, and the bitter fate of the two countries' war hostages remains vague and painful.

The CCIFKOMW believes that the said events are highly significant, and announces its views as follows:

1. In our opinion, at a time when new efforts and initiative are undertaken in order to resume talks between the two countries, the Arab summit resolution, which is completely biased, and released irresponsibly against Iran's interests, offers no help toward solving the disputes between the two countries. Rather, in practice it will hamper the positive steps taken to bring a just peace between the two countries. Expectation was that the

Arab summit would suggest that the two countries should make the Algerian Treaty of 1975 a basis for solving their territorial dispute. From ancient times until today the Iranians have always regarded border rivers as their borders with the neighboring countries, and this is clearly mentioned in the Algerian treaty of 1975, which was signed personally by Saddam himself. If the Iraqi side and its Arab backers claim something else, the 1975 treaty clarifies the method of finding a solution as being through direct talks between the two countries. The Arab summit has no authority to express an opinion on the sovereignty over Arvand Rud.

2. The fact that the Iranian side, after a long period of inflexibility, is now showing flexibility, and is thinking of the possibility of direct talks with Iraq, should be regarded as a positive step toward peace, and naturally should be welcomed. But so far there has been no official revelation as to why the leaders of the Iranian regime have changed their mind. This has created great concern vis-a-vis the two regimes' covert diplomacy. There are only indications that Saddam has sent letters to his counterpart in Iran.

The regime's covert diplomacy, which seeks to squander our national interests with the objective of stabilizing itself, is dangerous because it is despotic, without any supervision or control. Naturally the Iranian people are not responsible for the consequences of this diplomacy. We demand that the trend of the talks should be fully and explicitly explained to the people. To mediate, among various alternatives raised by other parties, UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar is, in our opinion, the most suitable personality and international authority, and his proposals on ways of implementing the UN Security Council Resolution 598 are the best initiative for establishing peace between the two countries. At the same time, other peace initiatives, including the proposals made by Mr. Shevardnadze or Mr. Yasir 'Arafat should not be overlooked. While again welcoming Iran's positive response, we demand that direct talks should start as soon as possible.

3. Now, two years after the cease-fire, there are still more than 100,000 Iranian and Iraqi POW's in the two countries' prisons; the fact that 100,000 innocent human beings are hostages and victims of aggressive and warmongering policies is a horrific crime and great burden of shame on the shoulder of the warmongers. International circles, particularly Western governments, which show so much sensitivity toward the release of a few hostages, have forgotten the 100,000 innocent people who are taken hostage by the two regimes of Iran and Iraq. This is a sad affair and deeply distressing. Millions of Iranian and Iraqi people, who are upset because their dear ones are kept in detention, expect the leaders of these countries to put pressure to bear on the governments of Iran and Iraq to release the POW's unconditionally. Our people do not wish to see the fate of the POW's being attached to the interests of the two regimes, the territorial dispute, and other claims. The people demand immediate release of the POW's.

The Fada'iyan-e Khalq of Iran hope that in view of the more favorable international climate, alongside termination of the cold war and solution of various regional problems, the course of peace between Iran and Iraq would become irreversible. The suffering people of the two countries yearn for a lasting and just peace. The Fada'iyan-e Khalq of Iran hope that a speedy establishment of a lasting peace between the two countries would pave the way for the peoples of Iran and Iraq to liberate themselves from the bloody despotism which is ruling over both countries.

[Signed] CCIFKOW, Thursday, 31 May 1990

### Editorial: Arab Summit Saddam's Grab for Prestige

*NC0806174090 Tehran ABRAR in Persian*
*28 May 90 p 8*

[Editorial: "The Absence of King Hassan and the Presence of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi"]

[Text] The extraordinary session of the Arab summit conference in Baghdad was the actualization of Saddam's dream to host the session and to gain some prestige in the current political equations.

The conference was aimed at extricating Arab unity from the rut it had fallen into by way of the assorted ties forged in various capitals, so that the pattern of one step forward and two steps back could be broken.

Apart from every kind of prediction regarding the resolution adopted at the concluding session, which the subservient and obsequious Arab leaders wish to consider a final statement, the conference brought the already fragile union of the Arabs to the brink of a crisis.

Two factors can be considered mainly responsible for the predictions of defeat and the declaration of a final compromise with the United States on the issue of the destiny of the Palestinians, who are traversing one of the most difficult chapters in their existence.

First, in view of the sensitivity of the decisions made at this conference, and because of the escalation of the intifadah in the occupied territories and the mounting protests over the Soviet refugees in the ravaged promised lands, the United States is apprehensive of any kind of union against Israel and will vehemently oppose such a union.

The United States is also plagued by additional fears of a possible collective stance against its military presence in the region and for the safety of its usual vital interests in the region (because of the escalation of the Islamic uprising). Therefore, the United States became complacent towards the future of peace in the region, first by sending its old allies to Baghdad and later by issuing a warning statement to the facetious leaders in Baghdad. Second, the list of the participants in the conference was of vital importance to the United States as far as the protection of its vital interests, and the substance of the

final resolution could create difficulties for the upper echelons of the White House, and could aggravate the crisis in the Middle East.

Currently, the only one who has been steadfast is Syria, which is considered the adversary of the occupied Jerusalem regime and which, in its own opinion, has always supported the aspirations of Palestine. If this link in the chain of steadfastness is broken, the repression in the occupied areas will be accelerated.

In view of the position taken by Algeria, which endeavors to take a more perceptive stand to compensate for the scale of its physical presence in the Middle East by supporting the Palestinian's aspirations and by not complying with the wishes of the obsequious Arab leaders, one could predict the substance of the resolution at the conclusion of the conference.

A cursory glance at the diplomatic activity prior to the conference and the Baghdad regime's current attempts to redeem its political setbacks stemming from the nonparticipation of some of the Arab leaders in this session, even King Hassan, who is known all over the world for his direct and indirect ties with the usurpers, prove the veracity of the claim that the trend of proliferation of an Islamic populist uprising in the region is a natural phenomenon that has developed without any directives from any of the capitals.

Leaving aside the question of King Hassan's participation and his fears of the effects of his presence, the Libyan colonel continued his efforts up to the last minute to persuade President Hafiz al-Asad to participate.

The intifadah is not linked to any government or organization but today the Arab leaders, whether they support its continuation or cessation, emboss their seals of collusion with the blood which began flowing a week ago.

Palestine belongs to the Palestinians and is not promised to any particular nationality and should not fall prey to the consensus among leaders or the servile nature of any regime.

### Appointment of Ambassador to Algeria Announced

*LD1106185290 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Jun 90*

[Text] On the suggestion of the foreign minister and approval of Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani, president, Mr. Javed Qorbanoghlu has been appointed as our country's new ambassador to Algeria.

### Agreement To Improve Relations Signed in Algeria

*LD0806105790 Tehran IRNA in English 0936 GMT 8 Jun 90*

[Text] Tehran, June 8, IRNA—Iran and Algeria have inked an agreement on the basis of which mutual industrial and economic cooperation will be substantially upgraded. "According to the accord, Iran is to manufacture and sell to Algeria many industrial goods and components needed by the latter and both countries are to start joint cooperation in certain fields," Deputy Minister of Heavy Industries Hasan Rameezanyan-pur said.

Rameezanyan-pur headed a 25-man delegation including several industrialists and businessmen on a 9-day visit to Algeria which ended on June 6. He told IRNA that the Algerian party to the talks had proposed to purchase all types of buses, components of tractors, combines and other agricultural machinery, minerals, detergents and sulphur. The two sides reached some agreements in this regard, he added.

In the field of oil, he said, Iran offered to feed Algerian oil refineries. The two sides also signed an agreement for export of medicine to Algeria and manufacture of pharmaceutic plants in that country, he said.

Some Algerian companies were given the concession to represent Iranian companies manufacturing manual tools and agricultural machinery in Africa, he said. The two countries also reached an agreement on the transfer of technology to Algeria for manufacture of hydraulic shovels, loaders and bulldozers, Rameezanyan-pur said.

### Antinarcotics Project in Border Regions Approved

*LD0806220190 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Jun 90*

[Text] The project on introducing ranks to the commanders and personnel of the Islamic Revolution Committee, was submitted to the eminent leader following the implementation of expert studies. The project will be carried out throughout the country simultaneously, after the approval of the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces. According to an IRNA report, the acting commander of the Islamic revolution committee, while announcing the above piece . news, said: The campaign against the narcotics-smugglers will continue around the country, and with cooperation from Pakistan and Turkey, the border regions will be checked so as to catch the merchants of death, as well as curbing the narcotics contraband.

Referring to the implementation of the project on campaign against social corruption in the country, he said: The first phase of that project was carried out successfully, and fundamental steps will be taken toward the implementation of that project through our coordinated work with the executive organizations.

### Hashemi-Rafsanjani Commends Antidrugs Campaign

*LD1006122690 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Jun 90*

[Excerpts] This morning President Hashemi-Rafsanjani inspected goods seized by the Islamic Revolution Committee, including tonnes of narcotics, and hundreds of books and valuable hand-written works.

During the visit Mr. Seroyoddin Musavi, the commander of the Islamic Revolution Committee, gave the necessary explanations about the goods seized by that organization. After the visit, in an interview with correspondents, President Hashemi-Rafsanjani said:

[Begin Hashemi-Rafsanjani recording] In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful. It was a brief opportunity for us to inspect the results of the toils of our industrious and active committee brothers, which were in two categories.

First, there were two or three samples of narcotics seized. This clearly demonstrates how they are enthusiastically, resolutely, and faithfully continuing the fight. Their successes over the past one or two months have been outstanding. The second part entailed valuable documents from the last two centuries. [passage omitted]

We hope that the fight against narcotics achieves results sooner than we expected. However, the extent of the situation shows that it requires more serious follow-up. It is a deep-rooted, inhuman program backed by arrogant resources. [passage omitted] [end recording]

### Central Bank Eases Foreign Exchange Restrictions

*LD1106120590 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Jun 90*

[Excerpts] In accordance with two new foreign exchange schemes announced by the Central Bank today, all importers of goods which come within the framework of the nontransfer of foreign exchange and also all producers of export goods and exporters of domestic products, can, in order to fulfill their foreign exchange requirements for exporting their products, receive the foreign exchange they require from the banking system without limits and without recourse to the open foreign exchange market from this coming Saturday [16 June].

In an interview today with our reporter, Mr. Adeli, the governor of the Central Bank, said in this connection:

[Begin Adeli recording] In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful. In accordance with the first foreign exchange scheme, we intend to sell foreign exchange to importers of goods falling within the framework of the nontransfer of foreign exchange. In fact, the importers of such goods who were not eligible for free foreign exchange or for government foreign exchange and who are currently buying foreign exchange on the open foreign exchange market can, on the basis of this project, buy their foreign exchange from the banking system. The starting date for this is Saturday [16 June]. [passage omitted]

Through the sale of foreign exchange to that category of applicants we will take a major portion of demand out of the open foreign exchange market and demand will fall. And it is naturally expected that this will have a favorable effect on the foreign exchange rate. The foreign exchange rate will be announced on Saturday and it will be announced daily in accordance with developments.

With regard to the second scheme, we intend to give foreign exchange to people who produce export goods or to people who export goods and who need foreign exchange to import raw materials, packaging material, machinery, equipment, and spare parts, to give them a working capital in foreign exchange or to provide foreign exchange facilities or to issue letters of guarantee. The foreign exchange will be available on presentation of a guarantee and the foreign exchange will be given to them without receiving the equivalent in rials; that is to say, if someone has an export contract or wants to increase his or her exports can receive foreign exchange from us without paying the equivalent in rials and repay us after exporting. We expect the scheme to increase our export capabilities. Even people who have only an idea or a plan and who have no capital can, by finding goods which can be exported and by finding markets for them in foreign countries, receive foreign exchange from us, have the product produced by a domestic producer, and export it. [end recording]

## Pakistan

### 'Hundreds' Seek Visas at Karachi U.S. Consulate

*BK1106161690 Hong Kong AFP in English 1610 GMT 11 Jun 90*

[Text] Karachi, June 11 (AFP)—Hundreds of people have thronged the U.S. Consulate in this southern Pakistan city seeking visas to visit the United States amid rising ethnic unrest throughout Sindh Province, witnesses said Monday [11 June]. Some have taken to camping out overnight in a nearby park "to be the first in the queue," according to one applicant.

The rush for visas comes amid unprecedented ethnic clashes in southern Sindh Province, of which Karachi is capital, that have left at least 300 people dead since mid-May. About 4,000 people have reportedly been arrested on charges of inciting trouble and committing terrorist acts, although official figures have not been released. The ruling Pakistan People's Party, which also controls Sindh, has blamed the violence on extremists among both Sindhis and Urdu-speaking settlers from India, represented by the Muhajir Qaumi Movement.

Many applicants told reporters they were seeking U.S. visas on "political grounds," but consulate officials said in a statement they would not grant visas in every case. "We are following the standard procedure," the statement said.

People usually crowd the U.S. Consulate during summer, but residents said this year's scenes were unprecedented.

### 'Arafat Adviser Delivers Message for Bhutto

*BK1006111890 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 10 Jun 90*

[Text] Mr. Sulayman al-Shurafa', advisor to the PLO chief, had a meeting with the foreign minister,

Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, in Islamabad today. He delivered the foreign minister a message from Mr. Yasir 'Arafat for the prime minister, Ms. Benazir Bhutto.

### Paper Criticizes Bush Remarks Against PLO

*BK1106131790 Karachi DAWN in English 11 Jun 90 p 7*

[Text] President George Bush's statement that he is considering breaking off the dialogue with the PLO will not help the peace process—or whatever remains of it—in the Middle East. The American President is annoyed at what he calls a "terrorist attack" on an Israeli beach 12 days ago. The six speedboats which raided the holiday beaches 20 miles from Tel Aviv are said to have been dispatched by a Palestinian hardline leader 'Abu al-'Abbas [Muhammad 'Abbas] to avenge the May 20 massacre of seven Palestinians by an Israeli policeman. The expedition could inflict no damage on the Israelis, on the contrary, four of the raiders were kil'ed and 12 captured by the Israelis. Yet the US has been using the incident as a pretext to put pressure on Mr. Yasir 'Arafat. This is taking partisanship to incredible limits. It also casts doubts on the American bona fides vis-a-vis the peace process.

In the first place, Mr. 'Arafat has disowned responsibility for the attack. Even if Mr. al-'Abbas, the alleged brains behind the 1985 Achille Lauro hijacking, masterminded the latest attack, it would be unfair to hold the PLO accountable for it. It is an umbrella organisation which brings together various shades of Palestinian opinion within its fold. It is unrealistic to expect it to function as a close-knit body with no dissenters breaking ranks or some constituent elements acting contrary to the policy lines or specific commitments of the PLO. Secondly, the PLO insists that the raid was a military mission. Since Mr. 'Arafat has renounced terrorism only against civilians, the seaborne raid cannot be regarded as a violation of his commitment in the strictest sense.

Plainly, the Americans are being unreasonable in demanding a formal condemnation of the incident by Mr. 'Arafat. The PLO chief is already under pressure from the hardliners and militants in his organisation. They have cause to be dissatisfied. They had gone along with the moderate line advocated by Mr. 'Arafat in the hope that it would win them their goal of a Palestinian homeland. After all, a formal declaration recognising Israel and renouncing terrorism, which the PLO chief made eighteen months ago, was supposed to bring the organisation into the main-stream of the peace process in the Middle East. Unfortunately, it has not.

The United States' dialogue with the PLO has so far not achieved anything. The promised direct talks between the Israelis and the Palestinians have come to naught because the Likud government in Tel Aviv has stonewalled the Baker peace initiative. The flow of Jewish emigrants from the USSR into the occupied territories has increased. Mr. 'Arafat's moderation could not even get him an American visa to attend a meeting of the UN Security Council. Above all, only last week the US vetoed a Security Council resolution proposing that a UN team should visit Israel to monitor its government's handling of the intifadah. With the United States' not responding to Palestinian moderation, it is inevitable that Mr. 'Arafat should find it difficult to show any further flexibility. Moreover, a hardening of the Israeli stance, as can be expected now with the coming into office of Mr Shamir's new cabinet, will impede the peace process still further, especially since the US appears reluctant to bring pressure on Tel Aviv to modify its intransigent position on the question of resettlement of the Jewish immigrants in the occupied Arab areas as well as on the larger issue of a peace settlement with the Palestinians. One wonders if the latest statement of President Bush is not designed to put the onus of failure on the Palestinians.

### Tank Manufacture Agreement Signed With PRC

*BK1906161690 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 9 Jun 90*

[Text] Pakistan and China have signed an agreement for a long-term cooperation in industry and transfer of technology for progressive manufacture of T-69 and T-85-2 tanks. The agreement also incorporate joint designing and development of Pakistan's Main Battle Tank for the 21st century. Pakistan and China have already agreed to expand and enhance the pace of cooperation in defense, science, and technology in the spirit of mutual benefit and understanding.

### AIG Concerned Over Deaths of Mujahidin Leaders

*BK1006111590 Karachi DAWN in English 10 June 90 p 4*

["From Our Staff Correspondent"]

[Text] Peshawar, June 9—Prof. Sebghatullah Mojaddedi, President of Afghan Interim Government (AIG), has expressed his concern over the frequent killings of Afghan Mujahidin leaders in Peshawar and called upon the Government of Pakistan to ensure full protection to the refugees.

Addressing a gathering of Afghan Ulema and refugees in the suburbs of Peshawar on Saturday [9 June], Mojaddedi also complained of leakage of funds pouring in for the Afghan refugees and Mujahidin from friendly countries. He said the dissension in the ranks of the Afghan Mujahidin leadership was a major cause of prolongation of the Kabul regime and delay in the establishment of a truly Islamic government in Afghanistan.

He stressed upon the Mujahidin leaders the need for shunning petty differences for the supreme cause of the nation. He said the differences among the Mujahidin leadership was one of the reasons for the AIG's failure to receive international recognition.

### Peshawar Customs Seizes Hashish in Kohat

*BK0506140390 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 5 Jun 90 p 8*

[Text] Peshawar, June 4—The Peshawar Customs recovered 2430 kilograms of hashish from an oil tanker in a successful operation on Kohat check post in Kohat Monday [4 June].

The fine quality charas was being smuggled from Afghanistan through tribal belt to Karachi via Kohat which was destined for Europe.

The hashish was hidden in the special cavities of oil tanker bearing registration number L.S. 6111. The custom authorities arrested the tanker driver Mohammad Iqbal of Pirpiai and conductor Janed belonging to Pabbi and registered a case against them under customs act.

### PNCB Arrests 5 Members of 'Drug Mafia Group'

*BK0506143390 Islamabad THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 5 Jun 90 p 10*

[Text] Islamabad—The staff of the Pakistan Narcotics Control Board [PNCB] tipped by British Government officials, has succeeded in apprehending several members of an international drug mafia group, allegedly including Karamat Qureshi, owner of Nauratan Jewellers, Rawalpindi.

According to a report, the PNCB officials were informed by the law-enforcing agencies of UK that some narcotics smugglers, arrested in London by them, had revealed during investigation that they got the supply of heroin from Nauratan Jewellers's shop on Murree Road, Rawalpindi.

The UK authorities also provided ample proof in the shape of cassettes containing recorded statements of the accused, along with the information about 3.90 lakh British pounds which the smuggler transferred to Pakistan.

After this information, the PNCB authorities got a case registered against the accused in the Aabpara Police Station.

As a result the authorities succeeded in arresting five accused, including Karamatuddin Qureshi, Mohammad Younas Mirza, Raja Ishtiaq, Zahoor Hussain Shah and Mst. [Musammat—Mrs.] Nasim Begum, while the sixth accused Abdul Hamid managed to escape.

The clue about the account number of the accused to which the amount was transferred was provided to the PNCB by an under-arrest informer of heroin market, Syed Ayyaz Hussain.

Mst. Nasim Begum is the wife of accused Zahoor Hussain, whose whole family was allegedly involved in the smuggling of narcotics and one of her brothers was also imprisoned in Dubai. Two brothers-in-law of accused Zahoor, were also in jail.

Accused Zahoor had himself been in prison four times previously for his involvement in the smuggling of narcotics, while his brother, Amjad Ali was murdered near Ravi Bridge, Lahore, while smuggling heroin.

Those who were arrested in London included Zahoor Hussain, Shah Ghulam Mustafa, Ayyaz Hussain Shah, Anwarullah Chaudhry, Wing Commander Safdar Ali Bukhari, Raja Mohammad Younas and Manzoor Chaudhry.

### Police Foil Narcotics Smuggling Attempt

*BK0606112890 Lahore THE NATION in English 6 Jun 90 p 5*

[Text] Peshawar—Police foiled an attempt to smuggle a large quantity of charas and heroin on Monday [4 June].

Reports said Mathra police was informed that some persons would smuggle a large quantity of contraband to a foreign country. They blocked Jamrud Road and when a wagon was signalled to stop, it ignored. After a long chase they were able to stop it near Shahi Bala. After thorough search, about 1,000 kg of charas and 50 kg of heroin was recovered from the hidden cavities of it. However, wagon driver made good his escape. Police took the vehicle in its custody and are in search of unknown culprits. The wagon beared no number plate.

## Sri Lanka

### LTTE Rebels Kill 10, Seize Police Stations

*BK1106120890 Hong Kong AFP in English 1154 GMT 11 Jun 90*

[Text] Colombo, June 11 (AFP)—Tamil rebels killed at least 10 soldiers Monday [11 June] and overran several police stations in Sri Lanka's eastern province, dealing a severe blow to a fragile 14-month truce with Colombo, military officials here said.

Rebels belonging to the powerful Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) ambushed the troops after they left their camp in the province's Ampara district to buy daily rations, the officials said. At least 10 soldiers died and several were wounded, the officials said. No Tiger casualties were reported.

Clashes were also under way in other parts of Ampara and the neighboring Batticaloa district, where hundreds of Tiger rebels surrounded seven police stations and then overran at least three, military officials said.

The drama began Sunday night [10 June] when the LTTE abducted three policemen from the Batticaloa station and ordered other police personnel to vacate the station, military officials said. Large numbers of police personnel and their families were said to have sought refuge in an Air Force camp and temples and churches in the area after the LTTE order.

The Tigers returned Monday and took over the police station, seizing three more constables, the officials said. A senior police official here said the Tigers had also taken weapons from the station armoury.

The officials said the LTTE also overran the Akkaraipattu and Sammanturai police stations and surrounded the Kalmunai station in the Ampara district as well as the Valaichchenai, Eravur and Kalawanchikudy stations in the Batticaloa district. Unconfirmed reports said the Valaichchenai and Eravur stations were later overrun, with fighting continuing around the other two posts.

The clash came four days after the Tigers killed a soldier in northern Sri Lanka in their first violent confrontation with government troops since the rebels began peace talks with Colombo in April 1989. Colombo has so far refrained from taking strong measures against the rebels in order to avoid triggering another bloodbath between the majority Sinhalese and minority Tamil communities.

Thousands have died since an ethnic conflict broke out in the island in 1983.

The ambush also occurred as government negotiator Shahul Hameed prepared to fly to the rebel stronghold of Jaffna, at the north of the Indian Ocean island, on Monday for another round of talks. It was not immediately clear whether Mr. Hameed had gone ahead with his trip to Jaffna following the violence in the East.

Military officials said that a high-powered government team including Defence Secretary General Cyril Ranatunge and Police Inspector General Ernest Perera were due to visit Eastern Province late Monday in a bid to ease the tension.

The Tigers, who have violently campaigned for a separate Tamil state in the Northeast since 1983, took virtual control of the Tamil-majority region after Indian peacekeeping troops withdrew in March.

### 'First Major' Cease-Fire Violation

*BK1106124990 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 11 Jun 90*

[Text] In Sri Lanka, at least 10 soldiers were killed when an army truck was ambushed by the LTTE [Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam] in Amparai District this morning. According to official reports, the LTTE also took over the Batticaloa town police station and its armed members have surrounded another 10 stations in the district and neighboring Amparai District. This is the first major violation of the year-long cease-fire between the Sri Lankan security forces and the LTTE.

### Minister Vows To Punish Rebels

*BK1206071090 Hong Kong AFP in English 0644 GMT 12 Jun 90*

[Text] Colombo, June 12 (AFP)—Sri Lanka's Minister of State for Defence Ranjan Wijeratne vowed Tuesday [12 June] to punish Tamil rebels who have overrun police stations in the east. Bitterly criticising Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) leader Velupillai Prabhakaran, Mr. Wijeratne told parliament that no Sri Lankan could establish through the barrel of a gun a dictatorship in any part of the country.

"This is not a fight against Tamils," Mr. Wijeratne said. "This is a fight against criminals."

Earlier officials and residents said that LTTE guerrillas had seized virtually all police stations in the east and were pounding four army camps in the area as Colombo continued talks with rebel leaders to end the crisis.

### Cease-Fire Agreement Reached

*BK1206125590 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 12 Jun 90*

[Text] Sri Lankan troops and Tamil rebels agreed to a cease-fire today in northeastern Sri Lanka after reports of heavy fighting in which more than 85 people were killed over the past two days. The Sri Lankan justice minister, Mr. Shahul Hameed, reached the agreement with the rebel leaders during negotiations in Jaffna. Under the agreement, all fighting will stop by noon tomorrow. Earlier the government rushed troops to northeastern Sri Lanka and threatened to attack Tamil rebels.

### Proposed Amendments To Dissolve Northeast Council

*BK0606085590 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 6 Jun 90*

[Text] The Sri Lankan Government has decided to make necessary amendments to the provincial council act and other related provisions to empower the president to dissolve the northeastern provincial council. The plantation industries minister and cabinet spokesman, Mr. Ranjan Wijeratne, announced this today in Colombo. He said the proposed amendment will be brought before Parliament soon. He did not commit how soon the fresh elections will be held in the northeast. He reiterated his government's stand that election in the northeast must be held in a peaceful atmosphere. Mr. Wijeratne pointed out that the northeastern provincial council has ceased to function, as the EPRLF [Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front] chief minister, Mr. Perumal, and most of his ministers have gone into self-exile.

Under the existing provisions, the president has only the powers to take over the functions of the provincial council but not dissolve before the expiry of its tenure and order fresh elections.

### LTTE Rebels Detain Indian Fishermen 3 Jun

*BK0406065090 Hong Kong AFP in English 0646 GMT 4 Jun 90*

[Text] Colombo, June 4 (AFP)—Heavily armed members of Sri Lanka's powerful Tamil rebel group have detained several Indian fishermen at an island off the northern coast after seizing them from five trawlers, authorities here said. Military officials said Monday about 20 Indian fishermen, captured early Sunday [3 June], were being held by rebels belonging to the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) at the island of

Punkaduitivu off northern Jaffna, a rebel stronghold. The trawlers were commandeered to Kurikadduvan pier and the fishermen were taken ashore, a government communique said Monday.

A spokesman for the Indian High Commission or embassy here confirmed the seizure of the Indians fishing in the narrow Palk Strait dividing Sri Lanka and India and said his chancery was in touch with Colombo over the incident. A military official said that negotiations were going on between local naval officials and regional LTTE leaders to get the fishermen freed.

The LTTE has abducted several Indian fishermen in a series of similar incidents in the past three months and warned them against trespassing in Sri Lankan waters before releasing them.

The hijacking of the Indian vessels came hours after the Sri Lankan Navy intercepted a high-powered speed boat carrying smugglers entering the country from south India. Military officials said the boat, fitted with three outboard motors, was the kind of vessel used by northern militants at the height of a Tamil separatist rebellion in the region. Five Sri Lankan [passage indistinct].

### Tamil Radio Programs to Jaffna, India Recommence

*BK0206124590 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 2 Jun 90*

[Text] The overseas broadcasts, including the All Asia Service and the Middle East Service of the SLBC [Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation], are gaining increased popularity, says the latest report on listener research. The response of Sri Lankans employed in the Middle East to programs broadcast in Sinhala, Tamil, and English is reported to be most encouraging. The programs broadcast in Hindi, Tamil, Kannada, Malayalam, and Telugu over the All Asia Service are also attracting more listeners. Foreign companies are using this service increasingly for commercial broadcasts. A powerful transmitter beaming Tamil language programs to Jaffna and southern India recommenced transmission yesterday. The SLBC chairman describes this move as aimed at meeting the rising demands by listeners.